

THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For APRIL, 1775.

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With the following Embellishments, viz.

ELEGANT ENGRAVING of FRANCES COUNTESS OF JERSEY;

A N D

Accurate MAP of the COUNTIES OF FIFE and KINROSS, Engraved by KITCHIN.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row.

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THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,

FOR APRIL, 1775.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

HARLEQUIN, No. XXI.

Date obolum Bellifario.

*Ye generous wealthy turn a piteous eye,
Nor pass the wounded begging soldier by.*

Have so long paid an attention to the amusements and the follies of the times, not to recommend, but to cry them down, that I thought the other day it was high time to vary my observations, and change my style and sentiment. I met a veteran soldier begging; maimed and blind:—I asked his history. It was this. His name was Henry Halbert, born of plain and honest parents in the town of Beverly, where he was educated at the grammar school, and bound apprentice to a tanner; but a recruiting drum allured his ear, and whetted his courage for war. He entered at the drum head, and thought the speech of the serjeant surpassed the declamations of the school, or the oratory of the pulpit. He was too well informed to be long of making a progress in his profession, and being sober, honest, and alert, he attracted the eyes of his officers, and obtained their good opinions. The regiment he belonged to was ordered on various services. It was the 24th: wherein he found a captain from his native place, of such unblameable mind, honest soul, and gallant heart, that he offered to be his servant, at the same time he did duty as a soldier. This voluntary offer pleased the ingenuous manners of his captain, who immediately took him to his quarters. Perhaps in two different situations of a military life, there never were two men so immediately alike, as

April, 1775.

the captain and his man; though one a private soldier and the other an officer. They were both generous, hospitable, humane, and brave: the servant was ever watchful of his master's health and fame; the master of the servant's welfare. These two commenced soldiers in the early days of their lives, and fought together cheek by jowl at Mahon, Rochfort, St. Cas, Guardaloupe, Martinique, &c. and in their passages to and from the West-Indies, they were attacked in their transports, having lost their convoy: and here they made a most gallant stand, beat off a warm privateer, and arrived to do their duty in the Leeward isles. Their return was not so auspicious—a second privateer engaged them, and after a long and obstinate resistance, the gallant captain and his man Harry were wounded; which damped the zeal of the crew, and they struck to the French ship, which carried them into St. Maloes. The gallantry of this action so pleased Mr. Charles Townsend, then secretary of war, that he dispatched a cartel on purpose to bring back the captain and Harry Halbert, assuring him of a majority.

However, I am not writing the history of the captain, but of his man. Peace soon commencing, Halbert was obliged to quit his master's service, not by choice, but by necessity: for the pay of a captain, at the price of the present necessities of life, will not keep himself. Halbert now found distresses of a very new nature—he was

at once without work, clothes, food, or pay—old, lame, and sickly. For though his captain loved him like a friend, yet he had no interest to situate Halbert equal to his merits. In vain he offered himself for labour: his lameness was ever an objection, and his profession made many afraid of him, whom humanity should have taught to relieve. Through various vicissitudes of misfortune was this veteran pressed, old, hungry, and disregarded. At length, a lucky moment threw an officer in his way who knew him, whose charity relieved his indigence: with this stock the heart of old Halbert revived, and after satisfying the cravings of nature, he laid out the residue in matches and ballads, and with a faithful dog pursued his mendicant way.—In his songs he was choice: and when he had improved his stock, he got the following words printed to the tune of Chevy-chace, which never failed to allure the ears of the standers by, to make them purchasers.

THE ENGLISH BELLISARIUS.

A new Song to an old Tune.

O turn ye passengers on me
A piteous, christian eye;
O help a soldier's poverty,
Who ne'er the foe did fly.

My country's wrongs allur'd to wars,
Courage to glory led;
For fame I have had many scars,
For England I have bled.

O let me not sink down in age,
Before my sand hath ran;
Let my distress your souls assuage,
And save a poor old man!

Thus sung our Bellisarius—and by his complaints drew some charity to relieve his griefs. But all his services, his virtues and his wounds could not procure him the hospital of Chelsea.

The next deserving object I met with, sinking under the iron hand of poverty, with every virtue, merit, and desert, was an old lieutenant of the army, who had thirty-four years ago obtained that rank at the memorable siege of Carthage: and tho' blessed with every virtuous quality of heart and head—worn out by fatigues of martial duty, and the changes of trying climates:—though his

grandfather, his uncles, and his brothers, all fought, bled, and died in the service of their country, yet doth government suffer this worthy hero, like another Bellisarius, to starve in a nipping corner of the country. These are the encouragements which the crown bestows upon her old and faithful servants, and though this noble fabrick of humanity presented his petition on the knee to his king; it was as much unregarded as himself. I, who love to be active, could not hear the veteran's tale without bleeding, and waited upon the Scotch general J—, who was in waiting at the time of the presentation of the petition; after dressing up in the best manner I was able the case of this unfortunate officer, and painting his services and sufferings as lively as possible, all drew from the sterile unfeeling monster was, "That he never interfered with the fate of any papers given to his majesty." I bowed, withdrew, and in one leap cleared the garden wall of the queen's palace, being determined to pursue the veteran's petition, and have ocular demonstration of its fate. I had not been in the garden a moment, before I descried two of the royal boys surrounded by their flatterers, very busy in equipping something for immediate action. I hastened to the spot, and found the prince was preparing a large kite for flight. At first it struck me with the singularity of its appearance, being composed of a great variety of papers written in various hands: I read with amazement upon it, all the remonstrances of the city of London, and the addresses of other places—Magna Charta mutilated upon it; the Quakers petition, the merchants petition, and every other remonstrance to the young gentlemen's father, were past here, and meditating a flight in air: the lower part of the kite I discovered the remains of many officers petitions, and those of many widows and other people in distress: and to the grief of mine eyes, that of my veteran friend. Stung to the soul I vaulted over the wall again, murmuring as I flew, "What a state is this nation reduced to? what a future prospect has it when her children are trained to despise the complaints of their parents and to spurn at all the seasonal counsels."

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counsels to guide the actions of a future king." But notwithstanding the degeneracy of princes and their ministers—still, amidst all the evils, and pressing exigencies of the world—let me advise every officer to exert his talents and his arms to the last, nor yield in retreat to despondency and gloom: good men in all states have met with the iron reverse of fortune. Bellinarius begged blind, and Xenophon got so little from his churlish countrymen, though he secured the retreat of the ten thousand, that he found himself at last so very distressed, as to be obliged to offer his services to the king of Thrace, and to sell his horse and warlike furniture. But the learned and political Burgh said, "It is true that mankind in general are a worthless and ungrateful set of beings, for a man to wear himself out in serving. But I am myself a worthless being, compared with my own ideas of worth, and if I do not lay myself out in the service of mankind, whom shall I serve? my insignificant self? If I regard only my single self, I serve but *one*, and him, perhaps, one of the most indifferent of the set. We are all embarked in

the same bottom, and if our country sinks, we must sink with it." It has ever been the fate of the best, the wisest, and the bravest men, to be at last ungratefully treated by their countries; from the glorious Marlborough, who wept at the recital of his own victories in the senate, while a prostituted duchess fed him with cakes and wine—to the distressed of Phocion, who was unjustly condemned and starved, when even Athens was on the mountain-top of her fortune—and her corruption.

These are but trying pictures to set before veteran soldiers and sailors, who are retreated into obscurity, till the dangers of the state command them forth, to fight her battles, and restore her fame.

In these days of misguided politics, which some Scots rule and command, little is left for sons of freedom and virtue:—but remember, my dear countrymen, that these crouching miscreants will have a change of fortune. Let liberty and England be the parole of the soul, and be assured we will yet be freemen, and America shall be happy.

O.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

DRURY-LANE.

A Little piece, called the Rival Candidates, written by Mr. [Name], and well received by the public, we shall now give some account of to our readers.

Dramatis Personæ.

Byron	-	Mr. Vernon.
Harry Muff	-	Mr. Dodd.
General Worry	-	Mr. Parsons.
Spy	-	Mr. Weston.
Mr. Gardener	-	Mr. Bannister.
Under Gardeners	-	{ Mr. Kear.
		{ Mr. Farwell.
Narcissa	-	Mrs. Baddeley.
Many	-	Mrs. Wroughten.

SCENE. A Country Villa, &c.

NARCISSA, General Worry's daughter, is tenderly attached to the son of Sir Walter Byron, between

whom and the General, there subsists a party grudge, and at the then election they made it a point to oppose each others interests. The lovers, in consequence of the family dissension, on the opening of the piece, have been separated, as the lady tells us, for three long weeks, and her maid Jenny is good naturedly anxious, on observing her mistress's uneasiness, to bring them together. Spy, the servant and every thing to the General, informs them that his master is going to the election, and has permitted them in his absence to breathe the free air; but it appears, under certain severe restrictions, for having opened the garden door for their admittance, they have the mortification to find he has ordered it shall be locked upon them to prevent their return, except with his knowledge, and under his convoy.

In

In the garden Byron's company is wished for, but without probability of success, until Jenny, resolving to strike some bold stroke, undertakes to wheedle Spy, who is in love with her, out of the keys.—She accordingly persuades him that it is unmanly to remain at home when his country demands his support, and having spirited him up, gives him money to enable him, at a due distance from the hustings, to bawl like a true Briton for liberty and the cause.—Mr. Byron having accidentally seen the General personally attend on his rival candidate, Sir Harry Muff, neglects his political interests to prosecute his love and scale the garden walls in quest of his fair one. Narcissa, whose tender anxiety has, for many nights, interrupted her repose, is at length found by him, sleeping in a bower of jessamine—but whatever his feelings may be, he nobly determines to follow the example of the lover in Thomson's Seasons, and go to guard her haunts, &c. inscribing the passage in a card for her perusal and information. Narcissa reads and is delighted: a song, expressive of her sentiments, brings forth her lover, who, with extasy, receives her willing hand. In the midst of this felicity, Jenny runs in and informs them that the General and Sir Harry are arrived.

This news distresses them much, but Jenny tells them she will shut them up safe in the temple, where the General will never think to look for them. The General and Sir Harry have some conversation in the garden, in which the latter proves himself a macaroni, and the former apparently despises him. Sir Harry, though supported by the General, has lost his election, but is nevertheless all spirits, and, as it is settled he shall be the General's son in law, is eager to see the young lady.

Having walked till they are tired, the General proposes going into the temple—and finding no admission, he believes thieves have taken possession of it—the gardeners are called, who burst the door open with their spades, and Byron and Jenny are discovered together. The General makes some coarse reflections on the occasion, and is for driving the young gentleman away.—But in order to clear

Jenny, he leads forth the young Narcissa, and the General becomes outrageous. The gardeners are ordered to duck Byron, who is so universally beloved, that not one of them will lift their hand against him—but declare they have polled for him, and will stand by him to their lives end.

Spy, at this juncture, returns drunk, crying, Byron for ever, and the General is for Sir Harry's fighting him for being his rival as well in politicks as love. The baronet however has his objections, and so charmed is the General at length with Byron's very spirited behaviour, that he ridicules Sir Harry, and gives his daughter to the man of her choice, who is ignorant of his being the successful candidate for the borough of Tipplewell, until the General informs him of it—the General's only care then, is to reconcile Sir Walter to their nuptials, and the peace concludes with the following *vaudeville*.

N A R C I S S A.

Rosy archer come away,
Give your train a holyday;
Lay your bow and quiver by,
Cease to wound,—and hither hie.

C H O R U S.

Rosy archer, &c.

B Y R O N.

Hither bring the smiling Graces,
And the Loves with cherub faces;
Bid the valleys laugh and say,
Love has made a holyday.

C H O R U S.

Hither bring, &c.

S I R H A R R Y.

Lips of coral! eyes so pretty!
Out of luck foregad was I:
Tho' I'm chous'd, I'll join the ditty;
Down thou little rising sigh.
May love's tender prittle prattle
Keep the day for ever bright,
And no jealous tittle tattle
Mar the raptures of the night!

C H O R U S.

May love's tender, &c.

J E N N Y.

Gentlefolks if you'll permit me,
I've a word or two to say;
Tho' perhaps it mayn't besit me,
On my lady's wedding day:
Gravest don with eye of ferret,
Tho' he practise all his art,
Cannot break a woman's spirit,
Till he has strength to break her heart.

C H O R U S.

Gravest don, &c.

GENERAL WORRY.

Brother grey-beards, short's my story,
Read your features in this glass;
Here's a convert now before ye,
Metamorphos'd from an ass:—
When a swain of merit wooes her,
Make your girl a happy wife;
Nature bids you not refuse her,
In the crisis of her life.

CHORUS.

When a swain of merit wooes her,
Make your girl a happy wife;
Nature bids you not refuse her,
In the crisis of her life.

The music is lively, the characters laughable, but how far it may be right even in a farce, which seldom feels and therefore seldom fears the critics lash, for a chamber-maid to express herself in polite terms, or for an elegant young lady to adopt the masculine stile of—"faith I cannot wear, girl, &c." we will not take upon us to determine, though we would recommend the hint to Mr. Bates's future serious consideration.

The BON TON, or HIGH LIFE above Stairs.

FOR the benefit of Mr. King, the little comedy of two acts, called the Bon Ton, was, for the first time, performed at Drury-Lane Theatre.

The author, though closely guess'd, has not yet been publicly announced, nor has his piece, though received with great applause, because presented on a benefit night, been yet printed for the public perusal. The ensuing winter will, however, gratify the curiosity of those who, when pleased with the representation of a new production, wish to examine its merits in the closet—we shall, on this occasion, only observe that the satire is no less judiciously levelled, than happily executed.—The reigning vice of the times, viz. the breach of matrimonial faith under the contemptible idea of gallantry, called aloud for the poet's lash—and most severely is it lashed in this little performance—the particular merit of which will be duly adverted to in the course of our future theatrical business; as it clearly the author's intention to run it according to established custom in the next theatrical campaign.

Extracts from BRAGANZA.

THE tragedy of Braganza opens with the following scene. A scene that from the spirited professions of the characters, the just ideas of public liberty, and the agreeable flow of language it contains, could not fail to raise the expectations of the audience to an uncommon height.

ACT I. SCENE I. *A Piazza.*

RIBIRO meeting a Spanish Officer conducting two Citizens bound. LEMOS and COREA following RIBIRO at a little distance.

RIBIRO.

HOLD, officer—what means this spectacle? Why lead you thus in fetters thro' the streets These aged citizens?

OFFICER.

Behold this order. [*shows a paper.*]

RIBIRO.

I know the character. 'Tis sign'd Velasquez.

1st CITIZEN.

We have not mines of unexhausted gold To feed rapacious Spain and stern Velasquez: And wrung by hard exactions for the state—

OFFICER.

No more—I must not suffer it—

RIBIRO.

[*pointing to the prisoners.*]

Pray, Sir—

See these white hairs, these shackles—misery May sure complain—you are a soldier, Sir, Your mien bespeaks a brave one—

OFFICER.

I will walk by.

Detain them not too long—'tis a harsh sentence. [*Officer withdraws a little.*]

2d CITIZEN.

O good Ribiro, what have we deserved, That these rude chains shou'd gall us?

RIBIRO.

What deserved!

1st CITIZEN.

The little all our industry had earn'd, To smooth the bed of sickness, nurse old age, And give a decent grave to our cold ashes, Spain's hungry minions have already seized.—

RIBIRO.

I know the rest—dry up these scalding tears—

The hour of your deliverance is at hand:

—An arm more strong than shuts your prison doors, [*vengeance,*]

Shall burst them soon, and give you ample

CITIZENS.

May we indeed expect—

RIBIRO.

—Most sure—but hush—

Resume the semblance of this transient shame, And

And hide your hope in sadness—Brave Castilian,
Thanks for this courtesy.

[To the officer, who returns.
CITIZENS.

Lead on—farewell,
[Exeunt guard and citizens.

Lemos and Corea come forward to Ribiro.

RIBIRO.

Was that a fight for Lisbon?

LE MOS.

O shame! shame!

What crime cou'd they commit?—Old, helpless, plunder'd—

RIBIRO.

—Even thoughts are crimes in this distemper'd state. [thought meet

They once had wealth as you have—Spain To seize it—they (rash men) have dared to murmur, [idol,

Velasquez here—our scourge—king Philip's Whom Portugal must bow to—mildly dooms them,

But to perpetual bondage for this treason.

LE MOS.

We must be patient—'tis a cureless evil.

RIBIRO.

Is patience then the only virtue left us?

Come, come, there is a remedy more manly.

COREA.

Wou'd it were in our reach!

RIBIRO.

Look here, I grasp it.

[Laying his hand on his sword.

What turn'd to statues!—hence enfranchisement [breasts,

If the quick fire that lately warm'd your Already wastes to embers.—Am I rash?

We touch'd this theme before—you felt it then.

Wou'd I cou'd put a tongue in every ingot, That now lies pil'd within your massy stores—Your gold perhaps might move you—Spain will seize it, [dungeon,

Then bid you mourn the loss in the next Or dig her mines for more—Is't not enough?—Instruct me, Lemos, you, good Corea, teach me

This meekness so convenient to our foes, Or pierce this swelling bosom.

LE MOS.

Who can teach it?

'Tis not in art, Ribiro—know us better.

The canker discontent consumes within,
And mocks our smooth exterior.

COREA.

Hear me for both:

For all th' indignant hearts in Portugal—
If curses sped like plagues and pestilence,
Thus wou'd I strike them at the towers of Spain.

May her swollen pride burst like an empty
Distraction rend her councils, route and shame

Pursue her flying squadrons—tempests scatter—
And whirlpools swallow up her full man's navies!

Bold insurrection spread thro' all her states,
Shaking like pent-up winds their loose allegiance!

All Europe arm, and every frowning king,
Point at one foe, and let that foe be Spain!

RIBIRO.

O be that curse prophetic!—Here 'tis dangerous;

Nor will the time allow to tell you all.
But thus far rest assured;—I speak not rashly.
A project is on foot, and now just rip'ning,
Will give our indignation nobler scope,
Than tears or curses (priests and women's weapons.)

All that secures the event of great designs,
Sage heads, firm hearts, and executing arms
In formidable union league with us,
And chain capricious fortune to our standard.

LE MOS.

Say, can our aid promote this glorious cause?

RIBIRO.

All private virtue is the public fund:
As that abounds, the state decays, or thrives
Each shou'd contribute to the general stock,
And who lends most, is most his country friend.

LE MOS.

O wou'd Braganza meet the people's wish

RIBIRO.

He is not yet resolved,—but may be won—
Cou'd I assure him men like you but wish it, [me, Lemos

(For well he knows and loves you)—true
It wou'd do more to knit him to this cause,
Than legions of our hot nobility.

COREA.

We love his virtue—will support his rights

(To be continued.)

ANECDOTE OF LORD B——N.

LORD B—— going in a hurry to the House, forgot some estimates which he was to lay before them; and hastily sent back his servant for the papers. The servant mistook the parcel, and brought a collection of private letters which were tied up in the same bureau. These

being given the clerk to read, he began, "My Lord, the fatigues of last night were so great, that I am afraid you'll be incapable of business to-day." Upon which a certain wit said, "Her ladyship's prediction was amply fulfilled."

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

DEBATES OF A POLITICAL SOCIETY.

(Continued from our last.)

APRIL 15.

THE House resolved itself into a committee, to consider further on his majesty's message and the American papers, Mr Charles Whitworth in the chair. The papers which he had that day presented were then read, which bore date Feb. 14, 1774, and received April 15, 1774.

After the American papers were read, Lord North said, he meant now to propose a bill, which he hoped would effectually secure the province of Massachusetts Bay from future disturbances: the bill that he meant to propose was, to give every man a fair and impartial trial; that the juries of that country were not established after the manner in which our juries here are, and therefore were not so likely to give to each offender that impartial trial, which, by the laws of this country, he ought to be entitled to; for if it shall be found in that country that a man is not likely to meet with a fair and impartial trial, the governor will be empowered to send him to any of the other colonies, where the same kind of spirit has not prevailed; but if it shall be thought that he cannot have such fair and impartial trial in any of the colonies, in that case he is to be sent to Great Britain to be tried before the court of King's-Bench, the expenses of which trial were to be drawn for the customs of England. Unless such a bill as this now proposed should pass into a law, the executive power will be unwilling to think they will not have a fair trial about it. I would not, says his lordship, see the least doubt or imperfection remain, in the plan which we have adopted; there does, the consequence may be, that it may produce bloodshed. The whole plan must be clear and decisive, and I trust that a measure as this, which we have now shewn to that country, that this nation is roused to defend their rights, and protect the security of peace in its colonies; when roused, that the measures which they take are not cruel or vindictive, but necessary and efficacious. Temporary disturbance requires temporary relief; I shall therefore only propose this bill for the limited time of three or four years. We must consider, that the only thing we have that is valuable to us, is at stake; and the question is very shortly to be decided, whether they shall continue the subjects of Great-Britain or not? This I propose as the last measure that parliament will take, April 1775.

after which it requires that his majesty's servants shall be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and keep a watchful eye over every encroachment against the power we shall now create, and not suffer the least degree of disobedience to our measures to take place in that country. Such a watchful and careful eye to prevent the first rise of disobedience, may be a sure preventive against future consequential mischiefs. The usual and customary relief of troops that is ordered for that country, is ordered in the first place to Boston, four regiments being the usual relief. Governor Hutchinson comes home, and his majesty has appointed general Gage as commander and governor in chief; a man whose great abilities and extensive knowledge of that country will give him a superior advantage, and his occasional residence there will prevent him from shewing any impolitic partiality to the Americans, and thereby enforce a due observance to those measures which we have taken, and shall send out. There is one thing I much wish, which is the punishment of those individuals who have been the ring-leaders and forerunners of these mischiefs. Our attention will be continually active in that point. A prosecution has been already ordered against them by his majesty's servants, but I cannot promise myself any very good effect, until this law shall have reached the province. We must particularly guard against any illegal or ineffectual proceedings, or else, after all our trouble, we shall find ourselves at last in the same dilemma we were in at first. We must observe a perfect innocence, and a conscientious avoidance of the breach of any laws. His majesty's servants, I make no doubt, will be thoroughly watchful against such breach, nor will they at any time proceed upon slight grounds. They have the happiness to be assisted by the ablest lawyers, who have both great resolution and abilities; and guarded by such outlines, I make no doubt that the spirit of disobedience, which has hitherto unfortunately prevailed, will be tempered and brought to reason by a due observance of those measures which we have now taken, and I trust, will secure to us the blessings of peace, radicating out of the boiling disturbances and violent spirit of opposition in that country.—The event will be advantageous and happy to this country. I therefore, Sir, move, “that the chairman be directed to move the House, that leave be given to bring in a bill

bill for the *impartial administration of justice*, in the cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the laws, or for the suppression of riots and tumults in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England."

Col. Barré. I rise with great unwillingness to oppose this measure in its very infancy before its features are well formed; and to claim that attention which this House seems to bestow with so much reluctance on any arguments in behalf of America. But I must call you to witness, that I have been hitherto silent or acquiescing to an unexpected degree of moderation. While your proceedings, severe as they were, had the least colour of foundation in justice, I desisted from opposing them; nay more—though your bill for stopping up the port of Boston contained in it many things most *cruel, unwarrantable, and unjust*, yet as they were couched under those general principles of justice, retribution for injury, and compensation for loss sustained, I desisted from opposing it. The bill was a bad way of doing what was right, but still it was doing what was right. I would not therefore by opposing it seem to countenance those violences which had been committed abroad, and of which no man disapproves more than I do.

Upon the present question I am totally unprepared. The motion bears no sort of resemblance to what was formerly announced. The noble lord and his friends have had every advantage of preparation. They have reconnoitred the field, and chosen their ground. To attack them in these circumstances may, perhaps, favour more of the gallantry of a soldier than of the wisdom of a senator.

But, Sir, the proposition is so glaring; so unprecedented in any former proceedings of parliament; so unwarranted by any delay, denial, or perversion of justice in America; so big with misery and oppression to that country, and with danger to this—that the first blush of it is sufficient to alarm and rouse me to opposition.

It is proposed to stigmatize a whole people as *persecutors of innocence*, and *men incapable of doing justice*; yet you have not a single fact on which to ground that imputation. I expected the noble lord would have supported this motion, by producing instances of the officers of government in America having been prosecuted with unremitting vengeance, and brought to cruel and dishonourable deaths by the violence and injustice of American juries. But he has not produced one such instance; and I will tell you more, Sir,—he cannot produce one. The instances which have happened are directly in the teeth of his proposition. Captain Preston and the soldiers who shed the blood of the people were fairly tried and fully acquitted. It was an American jury, a New England jury, a Boston jury, which tried and acquit-

ted them. Captain Preston has, under his hand, publicly declared, that the inhabitants of the very town, in which their fellow citizens had been sacrificed, were his advocates and defenders. Is this the return you make them? Is this the encouragement you give them to persevere in so laudable a spirit of justice and moderation? When a commissioner of the customs, aided by a number of ruffians, assaulted the celebrated Mr. Otis in the midst of the town of Boston, and with the most barbarous violence almost murdered him, did the mob, which is said to rule that town, take vengeance on the perpetrators of this inhuman outrage against a person who is supposed to be their demagogue? No, Sir, the law tried them; the law gave damages against them; which the irreparably injured Mr. Otis most generously forgave upon an acknowledgment of the offence. Can you expect any more such instances of magnanimity under the principles of the bill now proposed?

But the noble lord says, "we must now shew the Americans that we will no longer sit quiet under their insults." Sir, I am sorry to say that this is *declamation*, unbecoming the character and place of him who utters it. In what moment have you been quiet? Has not your government for many years past been a series of irritating and offensive measures, without policy, principle or moderation? Have not your troops and your ships made a vain and insulting parade in their streets and in their harbours? It has seemed to be your study to irritate and inflame them. You have stimulated discontent into disaffection, and you are now going on to convert that disaffection into rebellion. Can you expect to be well informed when you listen only to partizans? Can you expect to do justice when you will not hear the accused?

Let us consider, Sir, the precedents which are offered to warrant this proceeding.—The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in 1745—the making smugglers triable in Middlesex, and the Scotch rebels in England.—Sir, the first was done upon the most pressing necessity, *flagrante bello*, with a dangerous rebellion in the very heart of the kingdom; the second, you well know, was warranted by the most evident facts: armed bands of smugglers marched publicly without presentment or molestation from the people of the county of Sussex; who, even their magistrates, were notoriously connected with them. They murdered the officers of revenue, engaged your troops, and openly violated the laws. Experience convinced you, that the juries of that, and of other counties similarly circumstanced, would never find such criminals guilty; and upon the conviction of this necessity you passed the act. The same necessity justified the trying Scotch rebels in England. Rebellion had reared its dangerous standard in Scotland

and the principles of it had so universally tainted that people, that it was manifestly in vain to expect justice from them against their countrymen. But in America, not a single act of rebellion has been committed. Let the crown law officers, who sit by the noble lord, declare if they can, that there is upon your table a single evidence of treason or rebellion in America. They know, Sir, there is not one, and yet we are proceeding as if there were a thousand.

Having thus proved, Sir, that the proposed bill is without precedent to support, and without facts to warrant it; let us now view the consequences it is like to produce. A soldier feels himself so much above the rest of mankind, that the strict hand of the civil power is necessary to controul the haughtiness of disposition which such superiority inspires. You know, Sir, what constant care is taken in this country to remind the military that they are under the restraint of the civil power. In America their superiority is felt still greater. Remove the check of the law, as this bill intends, and what insolence, what outrage may you not expect? Every passion that is pernicious to society, will be let loose upon a people unaccustomed to licentiousness and intemperance. On the one hand will be a people, who have been long complaining of oppression, and see in the soldiery those who are to enforce it upon them; on the other, an army studiously prepossessed with the idea of that people being rebellious, unawed by the apprehension of civil controul, and actuated by that arbitrary spirit which prevails even among the best of troops. In this situation the prudent officer will find it impossible to restrain his soldiers, or prevent that provocation which will rouse the tamest people to resistance. The inevitable consequence will be, that you will produce the rebellion you pretend to obviate.

I have been bred a soldier, have served long; I respect the profession, and live in the strictest habits of friendship with a great many officers: but there is not a country gentleman of you all who looks upon the army with a more jealous eye, or would more strenuously resist the setting them above the controul of the civil power. No man is to be trusted in such a situation. It is not the fault of the soldier, but the vice of human nature, which, unbridled by law, becomes insolent and licentious, wantonly violates the peace of society, and tramples upon the rights of human kind.

With respect to those gentlemen who are confined to this service, they are much to be pitied: it is a service which an officer feeling and of worth must enter upon with infinite reluctance; a service in which his merit must be, to bear much, and do little; with the melancholy prospect before him of commencing a civil war, and embroiling

his hands in the blood of his fellow-subjects; his feelings, his life, his honour are hazarded, without a possibility of any equivalent or compensation. You may, perhaps, think a law founded upon this motion will be his protection. I am mistaken if it will. Who is to execute it? He must be a bold man indeed who makes the attempt. If the people are so exasperated that it is unsafe to bring the man who has injured them to trial, let the governor who withdraws him from justice look to himself! The people will not endure it; they would no longer deserve the reputation of being descended from the loins of Englishmen, if they did endure it.

When I stand up as an advocate for America, I feel myself the firmest friend of this country. We stand by the commerce of America. Alienate your colonies, and you will subvert the foundation of your riches and your strength. Let the banners of rebellion be once spread in America, and you are an undone people. *You are urging this desperate, this destructive issue.* You are urging it with such violence, and by measures tending so manifestly to that fatal point, that, though a state of madness only could inspire such an intention, it would appear to be your deliberate purpose. In assenting to your late bill I resisted the violence of America, at the hazard of my popularity there. I now resist your phrenzy at the same risque here. You have changed your ground. You are becoming the aggressors, and offering the last of human outrages to the people of America, by subjecting them, in effect, to *military execution*. I know the vast superiority of your disciplined troops over the provincials; but beware how you supply the want of discipline by desperation. Instead of sending them the Olive Branch, you have sent the naked sword. By the olive branch, I mean a repeal of all the late laws, fruitless to you, and oppressive to them.

Ask their aid in a constitutional manner, and they will give it to the utmost of their ability. *They never yet refused it, when properly required.* Your journals bear the recorded acknowledgments of the zeal with which they have contributed to the general necessities of the state. What madness is it that prompts you to attempt obtaining that by force, which you may more certainly procure by requisition? They may be flattered into anything, but are not to be driven. Have some indulgence for your own likeness; respect their sturdy English virtue; retract your odious exertions of authority, and remember that—the first step towards making them contribute to your wants, is to reconcile them to your government.

Solicitor General. No man will deny me the doctrine, that fair trial ought and must be had. It is now no longer a question of expediency; it is a question of necessity; and

it will be found necessary, at all events, to break into their charters, if you mean to produce that subordination which you are seeking; but I hope, and firmly wish, that even the idea of your authority being known to them, will at once prevent the exertion of it. I agree with the honourable gentleman that the olive branch ought to go in one hand, but the sword should be carried in the other. Peace will be established upon proper principles, when there is a power to enforce it; and your authority once established, I would then drop the point of the sword, and make use of the olive branch, as far as possible. I could very easily tell the colour of all which has already happened in America, and the ground from which it arose, but I stop short, hoping, that when they see and know that you have both courage and firmness to proceed in your plan, it will prevent even the exertion of this necessary measure. I would not have them be too confident in our weakness and irresolution, but adopt the measure of *reformation*, as arising and occasioned by our firmness and courage in the exertion of those powers which are entrusted to us for the preservation of the peace of our colonies.

Capt. Phipps. I commend much the appointment of General Gage. I think his abilities and knowledge of the people of that country will endear him to their affections, and be a means of inducing them to obey those measures, which are to be executed under his direction; and I as much approve of the removal of *one of the worst*, one of the most exceptionable servants the crown ever had, I mean Gov. H—n. I highly disapprove of the bill before us, for I always apprehended that the advantage of a trial by jury was from the vicinage, and by men who knew the circumstances, as well as the characters of the offenders; I wish not to see men sent to England to be tried. These men in America are all brought up to mercantile business, and I do not know any recompence or satisfaction whatever that can be made to a man for the loss of his time, in coming here and going back. I wish much for unanimity, because I think it would add a chief support to our measures; but I think it impossible to send a man from America to be tried here, when we are 3000 miles asunder. It would be better that America and England were *separated entirely*, than to offer to bring men here to be tried; let this bill go on without that trial by jury. I wished much also the removal of Governor B—d, because he was the first man who opposed a revenue law. He did it upon the same principle as a smuggler does, because he would lose by it.

Mr. Van. Sir, I do not rise to give the House much trouble, but just to make one observation upon what an honourable gentleman has said, that if we will not tax that country, they will return to their duty. I

do most heartily agree with him; I believe they will, but if they oppose the measures of government that are now sent out, I would do as was done of old, in the time of the *ancient Britons*, I would burn and set fire to all their woods, and leave their country open to prevent that protection they now have; and if we are likely to lose the country, I think it better lost by our own soldiers, than wrested from us by rebellious children.

A strong debate arose, in which Lord North, Lord Carmarthen, &c. spoke in support of the motion, and urged the necessity of the measure. General Conway, Mr. Dempster, &c. opposed the measure very much, setting forth that there was no occasion for any such bill. At eight o'clock the question was put, and the gallery ordered to be cleared, but the minority, conscious that they should be overpowered, gave up the question without a division.

APRIL 21.

The House sat for near half an hour without any business before them, when Lord North came, and presented to the Speaker several extracts of letters, &c. and the bill "for the impartial administration of justice in the cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them, &c. in the province of Massachusetts Bay."

The bill was read a first time; upon which *Mr. Sawbridge* arose, saying, "Sir, I am astonished at the noble lord's proceeding, in bringing in a bill of the utmost consequence at a time when there is so thin a House. [There were only *forty-one members*.] It is an improper time; it is taking us by surprise; it is *cowardly*. But, Sir, should think myself highly unworthy a seat in this assembly, was I to suffer so pernicious a bill to pass in any stage, without giving my hearty negative to it. I will oppose every time I have an opportunity, although I do not imagine I shall be much attended to. This is a bill, Sir, of such a ridiculous and cruel nature, that I really am astonished how any person could think of making it. Does the noble lord suppose that a man who chances to see a person murdered in America, will come over here as an evidence against the aggressor? Does the noble lord think, that any American would hazard a trial here, or that he would expect to have justice done him, if he was to come over? Then, Sir, a person would be brought over here to be tried, and you would have evidence only on one side; but I imagine if the evidences should not be sufficient, evidence here who never saw the transaction, would be procured, and the criminal acquitted. I plainly foresee the dangerous consequences of this bill; it is meant to *enslave America* and the same minister who means to enslave them, would, if he had an opportunity, enslave England; it is his aim, and will

wishes to do; but I sincerely hope the Americans will not admit of the execution of these destructive bills, but nobly refuse them; if they do not, they are the most cruel slaves that ever the earth produced, and nothing that the minister can do is base enough for them.

Lord North. Sir, I think myself called on to vindicate my conduct for bringing in the bill at so thin a House; Sir, was I to know there would be but few members attending? I did as I promised I would do, which was to bring in the bill as soon as it was ready; it was but just finished when I brought it, and I little expected to have any debate on it in this stage: I thought, Sir, the debate would be upon the second reading; it really is so; and I sincerely hope, when the bill is read a second time, that we shall have a very full House, and let every gentleman give his opinion upon it. I wish to see it thoroughly discussed, and if it should be found to be a bad bill, in God's name let it go; but if found otherwise, you must not be too unanimous in assenting to it; the more unanimity there is, the stronger will be its effect. As to its being meant to enslave America, I deny it, I have no such intentions; it is an unpleasant but necessary step to bring them to a sense of their error. The honourable gentleman has said the bill is a pernicious one; I trust, when gentlemen come to consider it, they will see it quite otherwise.

Mr. Byng. Sir, I cannot help rising to oppose this bill. I agree with my worthy friend, that it is a most pernicious bill, and I am made with no good intention. I really am surprised at the noble lord, who said, with was to make their laws in America near as possible to our own. Is this bill anything like it? No, it is quite the reverse; giving people from one country to another give evidence, is such a proposition I never heard of before, nor could have thought of; but, Sir, every person must know, and will allow, that the noble lord in his other two bills are so defective and dangerous, that no person will venture to put them into execution; he is therefore obliged to have recourse to a third, to intimidate such persons as shall be concerned in executing his destructive project. I shall oppose this bill every time I have an opportunity, and I trust every lover of his country will do the same.

Lord Beauchamp. I am surprised, Sir, to hear the honourable gentleman say, that every person must know the two former bills are defective. I will venture to say the fact is otherwise; every gentleman must allow they are wise, just, and necessary, and what are really necessary for the preservation of peace, and restoring the Americans to a sense of their duty. Does the honourable gentleman think the soldiery in Boston will act without they are indemnified?

No; they could not. No person would execute the laws half so well, was this bill not to pass. I think it a necessary bill; it will make their trials by jury like ours, which are so much approved of; and I shall give my hearty affirmative to it.

Mr. Sawbridge. Sir, I rise to explain to the noble lord why I think it a pernicious bill. I am certain, that however willing I might be to bring an offender to justice, was I to see a murder committed in London, my love of justice might induce me to go to any part of the country to appear as an evidence; but I assure the noble lord I would not go over to America on any account, nor for any mandate that he could issue; and I believe that the noble lord will allow that nor any sum would induce himself to go over now; therefore we have the same right to imagine that people in America will not come over here. I make no doubt but government will take care to bring over evidence in support of their side, but they will not trouble themselves with the evidence on the contrary; therefore all your trials will be *ex parte*, and nothing but a mockery of justice. I do not mention this as an advocate for America, but mention it as an Englishman.

The question was then put that this bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Sawbridge desired to know of the noble lord if he had any objections to having it printed.

Lord North answered, no.

Mr. Sawbridge then said, Monday would be too soon for the second reading, there would not be time to print it by that day.

Sir Fletcher Norton said it was but a short bill, and might be done very well by that time.

The question was again put, and carried without a division, &c.

The House broke up.

April 25. At five o'clock the House went into the order of the day, for the second reading of the bill for the impartial administration of justice in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in New-England.

Mr. Dowdeswell said, he did not mean to oppose the bill now, but he meant to present a petition from the agent of America, before the third reading; and he would then confine his debate to the injustice of preventing the parties to be heard at the bar, on the validity of their charter. To this point only he should direct his opposition, and he meant to do it, and collect all his force against the two bills; the one for the regulating the civil government, and the other for the impartial administration of justice, in regard to trials, on the third reading, which was appointed for Monday.

Mr. J. Dyson desired leave to observe, that neither in one case nor the other of the

two bills, did the House proceed as a court of justice, but in their capacity as a legislative body, regulating and controuling the deficiency of charters which had been granted by the crown.

Lord North said, he intended to move for the commitment of the present bill for Friday next, and for the third reading on Monday next.

Mr. Cavendish wished to be informed from the House, whether it was the usual custom of parliament to debate the principle of a bill, after it had been committed.

Colonel Barre said, he thought the bill deserved to be opposed in every stage on the principle on which it was framed; but on the third reading, was as proper a stage as any. He had considered with himself, and weighed in his own mind the grounds upon which this bill was formed; and the result of his deliberation was, that it will be odious to the persons for whose benefit it is intended, by being odious to the people; and that it will be oppressive to America at large.

April 28. Mr. Dowdeswell moved for leave to bring up a petition from Mr. Bollan, the Massachusetts Bay agent, against the bill for regulating the civil government, and for the more impartial administration of justice in that province, which was rejected on a division 95 against 32*.

April 29. Sir Charles Whitworth took the chair, on "the bill for the impartial administration of justice in cases of persons questioned for any acts, &c. in the province of the Massachusetts Bay." The committee went through the bill, and filled up the blanks with a few additional clauses, which occasioned a short but warm debate.

The question was put, that this bill, with the amendments, be reported to the House on Monday next, which was carried without a division.

The chief persons who spoke in the debate were, Sir George Savile, Sir Richard Sutton, Sir Cecil Wray, Sir John Turner, Sir Harry Houghton, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. A. Bacon, Gen. Heward, &c.

The gallery doors were locked all day, and no person whatever was admitted.

May 4. Sir Charles Whitworth made his report of the bill for the more impartial administration of justice in the province of Massachusetts Bay.

A very warm debate ensued, in which Mr. Stanley, Captain Phipps, Mr. C. Fox, the Solicitor General, &c. &c. spoke, but the arguments used on both sides, were much the same as those used in the former debates upon this business. The report was brought up, and the third reading of the bill ordered for Friday.

May. 6. The order of the day for the third reading of the bill for the more impartial administration of justice, &c. being called for, the bill was read, and a warm debate ensued: the friends of the bill said but little in its praise, resolving to test its merit by a division, but the enemies resolving to give it the last stroke they could, condemned it in the severest manner possible.

Mr. Dempster said, I do not apprehend that the bill before you is at all adequate to the purpose intended; nor do I think experience warrants the assertion, that a fair trial cannot be had in the colonies: surely, by bringing men over to England to be tried is not only such a direct breach of their constitution, but is a deprivation of the right every British subject in America. I should have thought that a power of reprisal lodged in the governor after conviction would have been fully sufficient, without bringing men to England. Whenever murder is committed, it must inevitably go with impunity; for when any person present shall find he is to go over the Atlantic as an evidence, to the detriment of his family, and his fortune, there is no doubt but that he will evade the necessity of his appearance as an evidence. This will be a means of subjecting the people of the country to assassination, in the room of a legal trial; and the invariable consequence has always been, that when a fair trial cannot be procured, the revenge of the relatives of the deceased will exercise itself in assassination. I, perhaps, may be wrong in my ideas; but I have looked into the history of that country with care and circumspection, and it has inspired me with the highest veneration for those of the first settlers; they emigrated when that Star Chamber doctrine was practised in this country. Oppressed as they thought themselves by their mother country, by the cruelty of those contrary laws, sooner than suffer themselves to be oppressed by tyranny, they chose rather to combat with tigers and Indians in America, than to live in a place where oppression and tyranny ruled. It is no new thing that they have refused to comply with the payment of taxes demanded from this country; this exemption is a very old demand of theirs, and supported by their charter. The imprisonment of two persons, who held a kind of doctrine, was made in the time of Sir Edmund Andros, then governor; the Americans passed a law, declaring, that the country had no right to tax; it is true, that that law came over here, it was rejected. Let gentlemen consider, that if we tax America at this present period, her trade and every thing else will decline. I think that Boston has the most merit with this country.

* See the debates on this petition in our last Magazine, p. 113.

75. of any place I know; she is a most valuable ally, or a subordinate colony; take it in either sense, her possession is inestimable. I do not like to see public liberty, and the rights of persons infringed. There are two modes which I cannot blame the Americans for resisting; I mean that of the council and the judges being chosen by the crown; the ancient way which their charter directed of choosing their council, was more eligible; they were men that were of a certain old age, to which experience generally adds wisdom, that were elected by the council; but this is a new system, that comes with it neither experience nor wisdom; I think the change unnecessary.—The office of sheriff is more oppressive, because it is an engine of power in the hands of the governor; nor do I approve of the taking away the town meetings; there is but one precedent of this kind to be found in history; I could wish on the present occasion, that precedent had not been made.

Mr. Sawbridge. The opposition I have to these measures does not proceed from a settled disposition against administration, nor for the sake of popularity; it is for the love of that liberty which I have seen strengthened in, and bred up by me; I had rather bear the badge of heresy, than that of apostasy. It has been urged in debate, that this country has a right to pursue those measures adopted in England, and that necessity is the ground and argument which urges it on: but pray, let me ask who is to be the judge of that necessity? A nation surely cannot be called a free nation, where another has a right to draw money out of their pockets; but I cannot understand how any one can agree with these measures, and deny the right of taxation. You exercise an authority which does not belong to you, or if you force an illegal authority, they have a right to resist. I do not see any necessity for bringing over the people to be tried by a jury of England: the crown could have lodged a power in the governor. You say, that the governor is to use his discretion with regard to the having a fair trial; but by this bill the governor is to be the judge of that, for it must be upon oath of a witness; he must believe that the defendant is guilty, and no discretion is left in the governor. No man will become a voluntary slave on such an occasion; he will sooner die than that situation, than be transported to America. By that means justice will be done, as evidence cannot be had, and the defendant will soon take upon themselves to redress their own injuries.

Colonel Barre. I think it criminal to sit upon the final decision of this question, and cannot in any shape approve of this measure. I think the persons whom you

employ to execute your laws, might have been protected in the execution of their duty, in a less exceptionable manner than the bill proposes. Your army, in that country, has the casting voice; and it is dangerous to put any more power into their hands. Consider how long they will be content with 4d. per day; I am afraid not long. You have had one meeting already, you may soon have another; the people of America will receive these regulations as edicts from an arbitrary government. The heaviest offence they have been guilty of is, they have resisted that law which bears such an arbitrary cast. I want to know if we, in this country, had not resisted such arbitrary laws in certain ancient times, whether we should have existed as a House of Commons here this day? I object much against the doctrine which I have heard laid down, that the particular exigency of the case countenanced the measure. I do not apprehend the Americans will abandon their principles; for if they submit, they are slaves: I therefore execute the present measures.

Mr. Fuller. I will now take my leave of the whole plan, and give you my free opinion of it. You will commence your ruin from this day. If you do not repeal that tax, which created all this disturbance, you will have no degree of confidence with the Americans; people will not trust you when your credit is gone. You may, I say, date your ruin from this day; and, I am sorry to say, that not only this House has fallen into that error, but that the people of this country approve of the measure. I find many wish for the measures proposed in this bill, as much as the majority here; the people, I am sorry to say, are misled; they are in an error, but a short time will prove the evil tendency of this bill. I think this bill before us bears the least injury of any of the three; but if there ever was a nation running headlong to its ruin, it is this.

At six o'clock a motion was made, that the bill do pass; the question being put, the House divided, ayes 127, noes 26.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who were in the minority.

Rose Fuller, Esq.	Cris. Molineux, Esq.
Samuel Salt, Esq.	John Barker, Esq.
F. Montague, Esq.	T. G. Skipwith, Esq.
Ja. Townsend, Esq.	Jos. Martin, Esq.
John Damer, Esq.	G. Dempster, Esq.
Na. Cholmley, Esq.	Isaac Barre, Esq.
Rich. Oliver, Esq.	Rich. Fuller, Esq.
Sir G. Young,	R. Wil. Bootle, Esq.
Gov. Johnstone,	Ste. Fox, Esq.
J. Skynner, Esq.	T. Whitmore, Esq.
Sir T. Frankland,	—Sutton, Esq.
Lord Mayor,	Wil. Pulteney, Esq.
J. Sawbridge, Esq.	Sir C. Wray.

Abstract of the Bill for the impartial Administration of Justice, &c.

IT begins with observing, that in his majesty's province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, an attempt hath lately been made to throw off the authority of the parliament of Great-Britain over the said province; and an actual and avowed resistance by open force, to the execution of certain acts of parliament, hath been suffered to take place, uncontroled and unpunished, in defiance of his majesty's authority, and to the utter subversion of all lawful government.

It further observes, that in the present disordered state of the said province, it is of the utmost importance to the general welfare thereof, and to the re-establishment of lawful authority throughout the same, that neither the magistrates acting in support of the laws, nor any of his majesty's subjects aiding and assisting them therein, or in the suppression of riots and tumults, raised in opposition to the execution of the laws and statutes of this realm, should be discouraged from the proper discharge of their duty, by an apprehension, that in case of their being questioned for any acts done therein, they may be liable to be brought to trial for the same, before persons who do not acknowledge the validity of the laws in the execution whereof, or the authority of the magistrate in the support of whom such acts had been done.

In order therefore to remove every such discouragement from the minds of his majesty's subjects, and to induce them, upon all proper occasions, to exert themselves in support of the public peace of the province, and of the authority of the king and parliament of Great Britain over the same; it enacts, that if at any time, within the space of three years, from and after the first of June, any bill of indictment shall be found against any person for murder, or other capital offence, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, and it shall appear, by information given upon oath to the governor, or in his absence to the lieutenant governor of the said province, that the fact was committed by the person indicted, while he was either in the execution of his duty as a magistrate, for the suppression of riots, or in support of the laws of revenue, or that he was acting in his duty as an officer of revenue, or acting under the direction and order of any magistrate for the suppression of riots, or for the carrying into effect the laws of revenue, or aiding and assisting in any of the purposes aforesaid; and if it shall also appear, to the satisfaction

of the said governor, or lieutenant governor respectively, that an indifferent trial cannot be had within the said province, in that case it shall and may be lawful for the governor or lieutenant governor to direct, that the indictment shall be tried in some other of his majesty's colonies, or in Great Britain, and for that purpose to order the person indicted to be sent under a sufficient custody to the place appointed for his trial; and that there may be no failure of justice from the want of evidence in such cases, it shall and may be lawful for the governor, or in his absence the lieutenant governor, to settle and allow a reasonable sum to be allowed for the expenses of such witnesses as the prosecutor, or the person indicted, shall desire to be summoned; which sum shall be advanced by the commissioners of his majesty's customs, the witness, who, upon the receipt thereof, shall enter into a recognizance before a judge of the superior court, to appear and give evidence upon the trial of such indictment.

It further enacts, that the governor, in his absence, the lieutenant governor, he shall direct the trial to be had in any one of his majesty's colonies, shall transmit the indictment, together with the recognizance of the witnesses, under the seal of the province, to the governor of such other colony who shall immediately issue a commission of Oyer and Terminer, and deliver, or cause to be delivered, the said indictment, with the said recognizances, to the chief justice and such other persons as have usually been commissioners of Oyer and Terminer there, who shall have power to proceed upon the said indictment, as if the same had been found before them, and the trial shall thereupon proceed in like manner, to all intents and purposes, as if the offence had been committed in such place: and in case the governor, or in his absence the lieutenant governor, shall direct the trial to be had in Great Britain, he shall then transmit the indictment, together with the recognizance of the witnesses, under the seal of the province, to one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, who shall deliver, or cause to be delivered the same, to the master of the crown office, and the indictment shall be tried in the next term, at bar of the court of King's Bench, in like manner, to all intents and purposes, as if the offence had been committed in the county of Middlesex.

HOUSE OF LORDS. LORDS PROTEST.

Die Mercurij, 11^o Maij, 1774.

THE order of the day being read for the 3d reading of the bill, intitled, "An act for the impartial administration of justice in the cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law; or for the suppression of riots and tumults in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England;" and for the lords to be summoned:

The said bill was accordingly read the 3d time.

Moved, that the bill do pass.

Which being objected to,

After a long debate,

The question was put, whether this bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

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Dissentient. 1st, BECAUSE no evidence whatsoever has been laid before the House, tending to prove, that persons acting in support of public authority, and indicted for murder, cannot receive a fair trial within the province, which is the object of this bill. On the contrary, it has appeared, that an officer of the army, charged with murder, has there received a fair and equitable trial, and been acquitted. This fact has happened even since the commencement of the present unhappy dissensions.

2^{dly}, Because, after the proscription of the port of Boston, the disfranchisement of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, and the variety of propositions which have been made in this House for new modelling the whole polity and judicature of that province, this bill is an humiliating confession of the weakness and inefficacy of all the proceedings of parliament. By supposing that it may be impracticable, in any means that the public wisdom could devise, to obtain a fair trial for any who act under government, the House is made virtually to acknowledge the British government to be universally odious to the whole province. By supposing the case, that

such trial may be equally impracticable in such other province of America, parliament does in effect admit that its authority is, or probably may, become hateful to all the colonies. This, we apprehend, is to publish to the world, in terms the most emphatical, the little confidence the supreme legislature reposes in the affection of so large and so important a part of the British empire. If parliament believed that any considerable number of the people in the colonies were willing to act in support of British government, it is evident we might safely trust the persons so acting to their fellow colonists for a fair trial for acts done in consequence of such support. The bill, therefore, amounts to a declaration that the House knows no means of retaining the colonies in due obedience, but by an army rendered independent of the ordinary course of law in the place where they are employed.

3^{dly}, Because we think that a military force, sufficient for governing upon this plan, cannot be maintained without the inevitable ruin of the nation.

Lastly, Because this bill seems to be one of the many experiments towards an introduction of *essential innovations* into the government of this empire. The virtual indemnity provided by this bill for those who shall be indicted for murders committed under colour of office, can answer no other purpose. We consider that to be indemnity, which renders trial, and consequently punishment, impracticable. And trial is impracticable when the very governor, under whose authority acts of violence may be committed, is impowered to send the instruments of that violence to three thousand miles distance from the scene of their offence, the reach of their prosecutor, and the local evidence which may tend to their conviction. The authority given by this bill to compel the transportation from America to Great-Britain, of any number of witnesses at the pleasure of the parties prosecuting

and prosecuted, without any regard to their age, sex, health, circumstances, business or duties, seems to us so extravagant in its principle, and so impracticable in its execution, as to confirm us further in our opinion of the *spirit* which animates the whole

system of the present American regulations.

RICHMOND,
FITZWILLIAM,
PONSONBY,
ROCKINGHAM,

PORTLAND,
CRAVEN,
LEINSTER,
MANCHESTER

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

DEBATES OF A NEW POLITICAL SOCIETY.

(Continued from our last.)

Dec. 13. **M**R. Rose Fuller moved that the resolution which the House came to, on the 5th of May, 1774, might be read.

"That in some counties in this kingdom, by reason of their great extent, or the particular situation of their county towns, the freeholders cannot, but at their great expence, fatigue, and loss of time, be convened together at any one place, to make elections for knights of the shire; and that provision should be made, that in such counties the poll, if demanded at the proclamation of the writ, may be taken at certain different places, for certain different districts within such counties."

Mr. Fuller observed, it appeared at that time to the House, that there were several large counties, where it was extremely inconvenient for the freeholders to attend at an election for members to serve in parliament; he begged therefore, to acquaint them with what came within his own knowledge. He said, he resided in a county [Sussex] where he was eighty miles from the place of election, and that there were several freeholders who lived above a hundred miles off, and were obliged to go to give their suffrages at the expence of 4l. each, which he looked upon no less troublesome than expensive. He therefore moved, that leave might be given to bring in a bill, according to the resolution of the House of the 5th of May, 1774, which was agreed to.

Lord John Cavendish then begged leave to state to the House the conduct of administration, particularly respecting the naval establishment for the ensuing year. He observed, that there

were 4000 seamen voted for the present year less than the preceding one notwithstanding the speech from the throne announced the very critical and alarming situation of affairs in America. This was a conduct which could by no means reconcile; taking the speech to have been formed upon right information, as calling for measures of a spirited and decisive nature, what sort of correspondence there was between the contents of the speech and the naval establishment, was more than he could possibly discover. But were he to declare his sentiments, he feared it would be found to be a mere ministerial trick. A forming of estimates, in the instance, that were never intended to be adhered to, or rather designed as mere waste paper, and afterwards surprize and drive the House into grants of a very improper and burdensome nature. Such being his sentiments, for his part, he said, he could not face his constituents without previously knowing what he must say to them, both in relation to further burdens, and what was involved in such an enquiry, if compulsive measures were really intended to be pursued towards the Americans: for to talk of enforcing the acts upon a reduced establishment, either naval or military, was a sort of language fit to be used only to children.

Lord Beauchamp said, that the noble lord had communicated to him that morning, his intentions of bringing something on the subject matter of the present conversation; that he accordingly apprised the noble lord who presides at the treasury thereof with; and that his lordship had

775. *Mr. Cornwall* endeavoured to acquaint the House, that he had no information whatever to lay before it, nor measures to propose respecting America. He was therefore of opinion, that as the noble lord was indisposed and absent, it would be better, particularly as there was a very thin House, to suspend all further solicitude, till his lordship should have an opportunity of fully explaining the motives of his conduct in person.

Mr. Cornwall endeavoured to apologize for the minister's conduct. He added, that the present was not a proper time to enter into any discussion relative to American affairs; that the naval reduction, he presumed, was founded on good and substantial reasons, however the motives which gave birth to them might vary with the circumstances; and, that when the question concerning Great Britain and the colonies came in a parliamentary way before the House, every member would be fully at liberty to deliver his sentiments and maintain his opinions.

Mr. Burke was extremely severe on the conduct of administration. He compared the House of Commons to a senseless mass, which had neither sense, soul, nor activity, but as it depended them from the minister. If his lordship chuses to tell them one day, that America is in a state little short of actual rebellion, it is all very well; in a few days after, he acquaints them, at second hand, that he had no information whatever to authorize such an assertion, who can doubt his labour and his veracity? Both assertions still remain uncontradicted, and must be silence. A few days since it was indecent to call for papers, because they could be had; to look for them now would be improper, because they cannot be had. That however absurd it might seem, such a conduct was nevertheless founded on merit; for if matters turned out well, the merit would be imputed to the minister; whereas if they should be attended with miscarriage or misfortune, it is no more than applying to parliament, and every thing will be set to rights; that is, we despise the parliament, who are our only proper and constitutional counsellors; but when we have blundered and ruined our affairs,

perhaps beyond a possibility of redress, then we will come to parliament—to do what?—to remedy what is incurable, and to recover what can never be regained! It is an old device, though not a very wise one, to trust to the *chapter of accidents*. The book in which it is contained, has the beginning and the end torn out. This valuable chapter counsels you to trust to accidents, because accidents are sometimes productive of good fortune. He concluded his observations with remarking, that ignorance and folly are nearly allied; that to effect the latter, we must be held in ignorance, and that by both, we would be fitter to receive vigilance, activity, information and knowledge, whenever the minister thought proper to communicate one, or inspire the other.

Sir William Mayne condemned the very extraordinary conduct of those in power, in withholding from the House the necessary information, or at least the best they had; and laying his hand on his breast, solemnly protested he would never have voted for the address without the proposed amendment, had he imagined they meant to refuse the necessary explanations, on which the speech was supposed to be founded.

Mr. Hartley rising to speak was interrupted, and informed from the chair, that as there was no question before the House to debate on, gentlemen could not be permitted to proceed in such a disorderly manner. However, being desired to proceed, he quoted several instances, since the year 1765, both by petition and otherwise, wherein the Americans offered to contribute towards the public support, by way of requisition. He therefore submitted it to the consideration of the House, whether it would not be proper to suspend the operation of the late acts relative to Boston, *pro tempore*, in order to see if the colonists still continued to be of the same way of thinking; and if they did, then to have requisitory letters under the great seal issued, and directed to the several provinces, requiring them to contribute in certain proportions towards the public expence.

Lord Beauchamp observed, that the present was no more than a desultory conversation; that he perceived the

honourable gentleman mistook entirely the design of the late acts, for they were not directed to the question of taxation, but were meant to apply, as a particular punishment for certain outrages and acts of disobedience committed by the inhabitants of Boston alone.

Lord *John Cavendish* replied, that the present conversation, as originating with him, was not immediately connected with the propriety of the conduct of Great Britain or America, but was simply intended to prevent a *deceit* being put or practised on the House by framing ideal estimates, which were afterwards, at a very improper season, perhaps, meant to be increased.

Lord *Beauchamp* reminded the House how very irregular it was to continue to debate in this manner; and said, that as the military estimates were to be taken into consideration on Friday the 16th, when probably the House would be full, and the noble lord, who could give satisfaction in this business, would be present, begged that any further consideration of it might be deferred till that day.

Captain *Luttrell* replied, that this was a very uncommon way of satisfying the House; for, by this mode of reasoning, if the noble lord should not, or could not attend, they must submit, and go to the country without any information whatever.

The House being thin, Mr. *Rose Fuller* said, a motion ought to be made before the holidays, for a committee on the present state of America.

DECEMBER 15.

Mr. *Grey* moved for the House to go into a committee, to consider of so much of an act passed in the last sessions as relates to the exportation of utensils made use of in the woollen manufacture. The Speaker accordingly left the chair, and Mr. *Boote* being seated as chairman, he read the motion, which was, "that so much of the act as made it felony to export the said utensils, should be repealed."

Mr. *Fuller* proposed an amendment, which being made, and the motion again read, Mr. *Van* opposed the repealing it; he said, we ought to be cautious, particularly at this time,

how we allowed any thing to be sent to the colonies which respected our trade.

He was answered very fully by Mr. *Sawbridge*, who observed, that it was the greatest absurdity imaginable to hinder the exportation of any utensils made use of in trade; for if the utensils were not suffered to be exported, and the trade abroad could not be carried on without them, the next step was, the manufacturer would go abroad himself; that if we hindered them from exporting wool cards they would export wire, and make the cards abroad; if we hindered the exportations of wire, they would export iron, and make the wire abroad; therefore he was sorry to say it, that the legislature of this country had been for several sessions past, making laws on purpose to drive the manufacture from hence.

Mr. *Van* attempted to answer Mr. *Sawbridge*, but it was in so feeble a manner, that he was taken no notice of.

The question was put, "that it be the opinion of this committee, that so much of an act passed in the last sessions as relates to the exportation of utensils made use of in the woollen manufactures be *repealed*," which passed in the affirmative.

December 16. Mr. *Gascoigne* condemned the custom of permitting petitioners against undue elections, to sit in the gallery, when orders were given to clear the House. Many persons, he believed, were petitioners for no other reason; he heard a petitioner once say, he was quite easy, though he had not a voice, he had seat for two years.

The right honourable T. *Townshend*, and Mr. *Burke*, blamed the language much, as prejudicing petitions before they were heard. And if it could be possible, that any person petitioned only with such a view, would be discovered, upon examining into the merits of his petition, and be very properly stigmatised.

At this time Lord North came in upon which, Lord Barrington moved that 17547 effective men, officers and invalids included, be employed for 1775.

Mr. *R. Fuller* desired to know what manner the troops serving in America

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America were stationed; and what number were now on service at Boston, were intended for it?

As to the latter question, Lord *Barington* answered, that the force now on duty there consisted of seven battalions and five companies of artillery; and he knew officially, there were three battalions more ordered to join the force at Boston.

Mr. *R. Fuller* said, that he had no objection to make, but should be glad to know from the noble lord at the head of the treasury, if he had any information to lay before the House, of any measures to propose respecting America; because, if he had not, he thought it the duty of parliament to interpose and call for papers, and proceed on such information, however defective, as well as they could. He added, that he looked upon the measures adopted by the last parliament, as politic and impracticable; and that they could never be prudently or actually put in execution.

Lord *North* confessed the very great consequence and importance of the subject now mentioned; said it would require the utmost diligence and attention, as a matter of the greatest magnitude ever debated within those walls. He could not, he said, entirely acquiesce in the condemnation of measures hastily, which had been taken up and adopted on such weighty motives; that, at the time, it was impossible to foretell precisely how they might answer; that the wisdom and policy of them could be only fully known in the event. He assured the House, that he had information to lay before it shortly after the holidays; and that he would so far adopt Mr. *Fuller's* ideas, as to propose to appoint a committee, for taking the affairs of America into consideration.

Mr. *T. Townshend* declined entering into any consideration of the present state of America; but desired to know from the noble lord, whether the present estimates were meant to be real ones, or were intended to be put out to the House, and the public as very moderate; while they were to be led unawares into a heavy expence, under the heads of an enlarged navy debt, services incurred,

and not provided for, and perhaps a vote of credit?

Gov. *Johnstone* said, a true determination upon this question could only be made after knowing the plan which the gentlemen in administration are resolved to pursue, with respect to American affairs. It is now clear, that the people of America, actuated with the same firm and resolute spirit, and tinged with the same enthusiasm which enabled our ancestors to withstand the unjust claims of the crown, in the days of Charles the First, are determined to resist the high doctrines of parliamentary supremacy, held forth by this country, which must, in its consequences, reduce their liberties to a level with the colonies of France and Spain. If we are resolved to adhere to those incomprehensible tenets, echoed with so much applause in the last parliament, and on the first day of the present sessions, nothing but the sword can now decide the contest. In that event it is in vain to suppose, that the peace establishment of the army now proposed will be sufficient; for every wise man must foresee, that our rivals in Europe cannot be idle spectators in such a scene. Supposing then a sufficient force is employed to subdue the Americans, this country must be left destitute of the necessary defence. No man is less desirous of augmenting a military establishment than myself. I foresee that the liberties of this country must, in the end, fall a sacrifice to that power which has annihilated the rights of mankind in other states. Between the danger from abroad, and the danger from those who are to defend us, according to the present establishments of Europe, the situation is very nice. If we are left without a necessary strength to support wavering minds in such a conjuncture, while we are thinking of depriving our fellow-citizens of their just and legal rights in America, we may, as a proper punishment, lose our own. I beg gentlemen in administration will draw no merit from proposing so low an establishment, unless they intend to alter their measures; since it is undoubtedly inadequate to our situation; and I would likewise caution the landed interest, not to plume themselves on the escape

escape they have made, since it is equally evident, a further taxation, if not included in the general vote of this year, must be demanded by extraordinary, or a vote of credit, to meet them next session, under the multiplied expences of that mode of raising money.

I am not one of those who are captivated with a simple proposition upon paper, when all the avenues of extravagance are kept open; while the situation of our affairs, from the worst judged policy, necessarily leads us to open these sluices of expence. It is therefore in vain to hold out economical resolutions in our votes when our conduct must produce a contrary effect. I hope, however, that the sentiments of gentlemen on the subject of American affairs begin to alter. I hope they will now see what men, uncorrupted by the luxurious vices of a great capital, are capable of suffering, in support of essential privileges; and that the flattering expectations of seeing America at our feet, are now vanished.

To those who conceive that men are to yield their rights from oppression and distress, I would recall to their memory the sufferings of the late parliament of Paris. The haughty mind of a debauched minister and an imperious chancellor, had induced the late king of France to violate all the antient and established privileges of that august body, the only remaining check against the despotism of the monarch: even men of wit and genius were found base enough to vilify the claims of the parliament. Is it possible for any of the people of America to undergo greater distress than those worthy patriots in France have suffered? Deprived of their office and subsistence, banished from their friends, vilified by the court, no prospect of a change, yet supported by principle and a good conscience, they have now seen their day of triumph, and felt the reward of virtue; securing to their country, by their perseverance, more essential rights than have been obtained by three civil wars. After such concessions from the king of France, shall the king of Great-Britain be ashamed to yield

to the just cries of three millions of subjects!

I know all the arguments which are used to entangle weak men in support of the present arbitrary tenets. The subject, indeed, is complicated; and men are confounded, more than convinced. It is said that legislation existing in the parliament of Great Britain, taxation, which is a part of legislation must necessarily be included. The various privileges which subsist in every free state, are hardly to be determined by any reasoning a priori. Such dilemmas occur on every subject. Can any position appear more ridiculous to those who maintain the doctrines of virtual representation than that a borough should send two members to parliament, without house or inhabitant? And yet there are many who hear me, strenuous advocates against American charters, that hold their seats in this House under such curious representation. Legislation may exist without the power of taxation. The kingdom of Ireland within our own dominion, is a proof of what these learned gentlemen allege to be so impossible. A worthy member, in my eye, being pressed with this argument in the last session of parliament, avowed, as his opinion, that we could tax Ireland*. I remember there were some gentlemen in the gallery when this declaration was made, whom I immediately perceived, the contortions in their countenance to be Irish members; next day the worthy member chose to make some apology to his friends. He said, a parallel could be drawn between Ireland and the colonies; for Ireland had a paraphernalia; and this satisfied both the English and Irish members. For my part, I do not see what difficulty can occur, in leaving the different colonies on the same footing, raising money by requisition, as from the people of Ireland. If it is thought this manner of raising supplies might throw too much power into the hands of the crown, that power might be limited, so as not to be exerted, except upon the address of both Houses of parliament, such as has been lately adopted respecting the prerogative of regulating the coin. I am still bound

* Mr. Digby, Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

that the tense chord, on which the American creed has been said and sung, will be relaxed. I think I perceive the tone of the noble lord is not so loud, or so lofty, as on some former debates on this subject. I hope it does not proceed from want of health, but, from a more serious and deep reflection on the subject, where his own good sense has had room to operate, free from those violent associations, who seem to have precipitated the lordship into such rash and cruel measures, contrary to his own natural good temper. Here I shall conclude, hoping, that generous, just, pacific measures will be adopted; but still trusting, that no man can determine properly on the number of forces to be employed, until we know the measures that are to be pursued respecting America.

Mr. Fox said, it was proper to include Ireland in all the debates upon American taxation, in order to ascertain the parliamentary right of taxation over every part of the British dominions.

Lord Clare jocularly complimented Mr. Rigby highly on the exceeding popularity, reverence, and esteem, that gentleman was held in by the whole Irish nation; that there was no man in England or Ireland more loved and revered.

Mr. Rigby said, he acted in that country as secretary to the lord lieutenant, which, on many accounts, was rather an invidious and critical position; that the sentiments now alluded to, he maintained upon general principles; that his opinion was not singular, for he was supported in it by a statute, passed in the reign of George the First; that he begged to be understood according to the obvious construction of that statute; and according to that sense of it, he still continued to be of opinion, that the legislature of Great Britain had a right to make laws to bind Ireland, and all the other members and dependencies of the British empire.

Mr. Cruger said, he was far from approving all the proceedings in America. Many of their measures have been a dishonour to their cause. Their claims might have been asserted without violence, and their claims stated with temper as well as firmness. But

permit me to say, Sir, if that they have erred, it may be considered as a failing of human nature. A people animated with a love of liberty, and alarmed with apprehensions of its being in danger, will unavoidably run into excesses: the history of mankind declares it in every page; and Britons ought to view, with an eye of tenderness, acts of imprudence, to which their fellow-subjects in America may have been hurried; not, as has been unkindly said, by a rebellious spirit, but by that generous spirit of freedom, which has often led their own ancestors into indiscretions.

Acts of severity are far from having a tendency to eradicate jealousies: on the contrary, they must produce new fears, and endanger that attachment and obedience which kindness and gentleness might have insured.

No country has been more happy in its colonies than Great Britain. Connected by mutual interests (till the era of the fatal stamp act) they flourished in an intercourse of amity, protection and obedience, supporting and supported by each other. Before that hated period, we meet with no instances of disobedience to your laws; no denial of the jurisdiction of parliament; no marks of jealousy and discontent. They ever loved liberty; their zeal for it is coeval with their first emigration to America. They were persecuted for it in this country; they sought a sanctuary in the unexplored regions of that. They cleared their inhospitable wilds, cultivated their lands, and poured the wealth which they derived from agriculture and commerce into the bosom of the mother country.

Every American who loves his country must wish the prosperity of Great Britain, and that their union may ever subsist uninterrupted. If the parental trunk is injured, the branches must suffer with it. A subordination on the part of the colonies is essential to this union. In this doctrine the colonies tacitly acquiesced, and were happy: England enjoyed by it all the advantages of an exclusive trade. Why then strain this authority so much, as to render a submission to it impossible, without a surrender of those liberties which are most valuable in civil society, and were ever acknowledged the birth-

birth-right of Englishmen? When Great Britain derives from her colonies the most ample supplies of wealth by her commerce, is it not absurd to close up those channels, for the sake of a claim of opposing taxes, which (though a young member) I will dare to say, never have, and probably never will defray the expence of collecting them?

Should coercive measures reduce them to an acknowledgement of the equity of parliamentary taxation, what are the advantages which will result from it? Can it be thought that the Americans will be dragooned into a conviction of this right? Will severities increase their affection, and make them more desirous of a connection with, and dependence on, Great Britain? Is it not, on the contrary, reasonable to conclude, that the effect will be an increase of jealousy and discontent; that they will seek all occasions of evading laws imposed on them by violence; that they will be restless under the yoke, and think themselves happy in an opportunity of flying to the protection of any other power, from the subjection of a mother, whom they consider cruel and vindictive?

Since these measures have been found, by sad experience, totally inadequate; since they have widened the breach, instead of closing it; diminished the obedience of the colonies, instead of confirming it; increased the turbulence and opposition, instead of allaying them; it may be hoped, that a *different plan of conduct* will be pursued, and some firm and liberal constitution adopted, by the wisdom of this House, which may secure the colonists in their liberties, while it maintains the just supremacy of parliament.

Sir William Mayne drew a melancholy picture of the sufferings of the Irish; said that all promises had been shamefully broken with them; that pensions to the amount of 10,000*l. per annum*, had been lately granted on that miserable, ruined, and undone country; and that the castle was an asylum to every needy, servile, cringing apostate, that would bow the knee, and barter every thing which should be dear to him for emolument and court favour.

Lord North took notice that an honourable gentleman (Governor John-

stone) had alluded to something he had said on a former occasion, relative to Great Britain never receding or relaxing, till America was at his feet; his lordship observed, that it was hardly fair to quote what a man had said seven years before, and what he had explained on the spot before he left the House; this explanation then, and now was, that by being at the feet of Great Britain, he meant obedience to the mother country. Such as, if they thought themselves aggrieved, to apply by petitions and dutiful remonstrances to the parliament or the throne. He said, he thought it the duty of every member as well in the House as out of it, to interpret what might fall in the heat of debate, or warm discussion, in the manner it was explained by the Speaker: that if he had been thus candidly dealt with, the author of a late pamphlet, written in America, could never have asserted, that he insisted that Britain should never recede, till the laws and liberties of America were at her feet; for as he never meant one so he never said the other. And he wished on the present occasion to be understood according to his present explanation.

Mr. Hartley was for making the Americans contribute to the general defence of the empire, by way of requisition, and read one or two passages in some American proceedings, to shew their willingness to comply with such a measure.

The question was put on Lord Barington's motion, and agreed to without a division.

Mr. Sawbridge proposed the three following resolutions, which were agreed to.

Ordered, that the House be called over on Wednesday the 1st of February next.

That such members as do not then attend, be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this House.

And, that the Speaker be desired to write circular letters to the several sheriffs and stewards, to acquaint the members within their several counties therewith. Mr. Sawbridge then informed the House, that on the above mentioned day he would move to leave to bring in a bill for *shortening the duration of parliament*.

(To be continued.)

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

DEBATES OF A POLITICAL SOCIETY.

AS the BOSTON PORT BILL is of vast importance to the mercantile part of the nation, and indeed to the whole British empire, we hope the public will be pleased to have the whole Proceedings and Debates of a Political Society upon it, brought to one point of view — And that numerous readers will rather commend than censure us, for inserting them in the present Magazine. Next month the Debates of the same society during the remainder of the late sessions will be continued.

Friday, March 4.

Lord North acquainted the House, that his majesty had signified a desire of the papers respecting the late unhappy disturbances at Boston and other parts of America, to be laid before that House, and that he should present them on Monday next, and at the same time move an address to his Majesty.

Colonel Jennings said, he was much obliged to the noble lord for acquainting the House of his intention, as his intended motion was for "an address to be presented to his majesty for leave to have the American papers laid before that House," that he would be understood not to have had any design by so doing, any otherwise than that the House might be thoroughly informed before they proceeded to business.

Mr. Dempster desired to know what address the noble lord meant.

Lord North said, it was only an usual complimentary address to his majesty, for his great goodness and descension in desiring those papers to be laid before the House.

Colonel Barre said, he entirely agreed with the noble lord, and sincerely hoped the papers might lie some time upon the table for the information of the members.

Monday, March 7.

Lord North said, he had a message from the house, signed by his majesty, April, 1774.

and he presented the same to the House, and it was read by Mr. Speaker.

George R.

His majesty, upon information of the unwarrantable practices which have been lately concerted and carried on in North America, and particularly of the violent and outrageous proceedings at the town and port of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, with a view of obstructing the commerce of this kingdom, and upon grounds and pretences immediately subversive of the constitution thereof, has thought fit to lay the whole matter before his two Houses of Parliament; fully confiding as well in their zeal for the maintenance of his majesty's authority, as in their attachment to the common interest and welfare of all his dominions; that they will not only enable his majesty effectually to take such measures as may be most likely to put an immediate stop to the present disorders, but will also take into their most serious consideration what further regulations and permanent provisions may be necessary to be established, for better securing the execution of the laws, and the just dependence of the colonies upon the crown and parliament of Great Britain.

G. R.

Lord North then presented a bundle of one hundred and nine papers respecting America, the heads of which were read over, purporting to be letters to and from Massachusetts Bay, Boston, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, &c. letters from Lord Barrington, Lord Hillsborough, Mr. Grey Cooper, directors of the East India company, &c.

Mr. Rice moved, that an address be presented to his majesty for his great goodness in ordering his message, and the American papers to be

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laid

laid before that House, and to assure his majesty that his faithful commons would, without delay, exert every means in their power to see the laws duly executed in America, &c. He prefaced his motion with a long account of the rise and progress of the American *rebellious* proceedings, and was much for using spirited measures to bring them to a compliance.

Lord Clare said, he agreed with the honourable gentleman, and hoped he should find the measure carried thro' with unanimity; he should therefore second the motion.

Mr. Dowdeswell spoke greatly against the propriety of measures that had been heretofore adopted, and said, let those wise heads who brought us into the trouble now extricate us. He was very severe on administration throughout his speech.

Col. Jennings said he should object to the words "*every means*," and should move an amendment, that "*proper means*."

Mr. Ellis said nearly the same as *Mr. Rice*, and was for spirited measures being used.

Mr. E. Burke desired his majesty's speeches from 1768 to 1770, and the answers, might be read, (all which tended to America,) and the last answer was nearly the same as the present address proposed, setting forth, that his faithful commons would, without delay, exert *every means*, &c. He said he had looked carefully over the journals, and could not find one measure that parliament adopted that session although their promise to his majesty; he should therefore be against their promising again unless he was sure they meant to perform.

Mr. Solicitor General said it was not right to recriminate on persons that had done wrong heretofore. He observed, that the matters that would come before the House, in the examination of this great question, were no less than this—Is America any longer to be dependent on this country? How far is it to be connected or dependent? To what degree? In what manner? And among other questions, it will certainly arise, whether the subordination of the colonies should not be given up? If parliament cannot enforce obedience, it

ought certainly to enquire the consequences of its failure; but at events, it is what gentlemen should attend to in the most serious manner. To enter into the consideration dispassionately, with temper and sobriety—that conviction may become the only mother of the resolutions that may come to. He said, the question would be extensive, complicated and, perhaps, dubious; it would therefore, certainly demand the most ardent attention.

Mr. E. Burke, in a speech of near an hour and a half, set forth the absurdity of the proceedings concerning America heretofore, asking, were we to expect any good from the same persons who adopted those measures? He said, we wanted a change of governors both at home and abroad and was extremely severe on the noble lord (North) and administration, and arraigned the whole of their conduct. He said, before they presented their address, promising to redress evils, it would be more parliamentary to enquire whether those abuses existed; as to recriminating, it was very proper, as we might then see and learn from experience what good might be produced.

Lord Germaine said, in his opinion our repealing the Stamp Act had made the Americans think we had no right to tax them, and in a great measure was the cause of our present misfortunes.

Mr. Edm. Burke, said, as to what several honourable gentlemen had thrown out, that the question was now, "Whether America belongs to us, or not," was ridiculous; but God forbid that what heaven had sent us, should be taken away by the devil. He said, they had found that it was impolitic to impose a stamp duty, yet to enforce it they had sent over soldiers, who were laughed at, not that it was any disgrace to the men, but those who sent them. He recapitulated the whole proceedings on the Stamp Act; said, that what that was repealed, harmony reigned again in the colonies, and if we found we were not able to govern our councils at home with decency and prudence, could we expect to do so in America? No; the Americans saw how incapable we were of en-

1774

ing laws, and they wisely made laws of their own: he said, we were in no danger of losing them, for we always had superior force to make them comply; but he was certain they had no much good sense ever to hazard such an undertaking: he agreed we ought to go through this business with coolness and deliberation, but there was *power*, and *wisdom* in that House, which he was terribly afraid never would join: he said, the Treasury Bench had plenty of power, but little wisdom; and the other side of the House had much wisdom, but little power; if they could once make a marriage between both parties, they might expect some good, but while they lived single, no good could ensue.

General Conway was short, but very masterly, set forth the whole mismanagement of our councils at home, which he said was the reason of the disturbances abroad. As for the Stamp Act, he would venture to say, had it not been repealed, America at this instant would not have belonged to us; the question now to be settled was, whether we had a right, or not to tax America? the latter was his opinion; he said, they had made no laws against our government, all the laws they had made were for their own protection, they had never hinted a desire to rebel; and he thought, with proper regulations, they would be a loyal and serviceable people—As might be seen by their former conduct.

Colonel Barre declared the proceedings of the Americans were not so inconsistent as ours; they had been uniform in their conduct throughout, which would never be the case with us: he said, we talk of using spirited measures; did we consider that already our expences of the army and navy were more than we could support? we had no money to squander away; let us unite our power and wisdom together, and make some salutary laws for them, and he would be bound they would obey.—And if they were now factious, it proved more strongly that they were bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh.

Mr. W. Burke spoke much in favour of the Americans.

Lord North said, the time allotted for the reading the papers was Thurs-

day, but as there were more of them than he first imagined, he had no objection to postponing the reading of them until Friday, and on Monday next to resolve upon them.

The question concerning the address was put and carried: "To assure his majesty, that this House will without delay proceed to take into their most serious consideration his majesty's most gracious message, together with the papers accompanying the same; and will not fail to exert *every means in their power*, of effectually providing for objects so important to the general welfare, as maintaining the due execution of the laws, and securing the just dependence of his majesty's colonies upon the crown and parliament of Great Britain."

Friday, March 11.

Lord North presented to the House, an extract of a letter from Gov. Hutchinson to Lord Dartmouth, dated Boston, Jan. 28, 1774, and an extract from the Boston Gazette of the 27th January.

Monday, March 14.

Mr. Bollen agent for the council of the province of Massachusetts Bay, presented a petition to the House, desiring that as they now had under their consideration the state of the northern colonies, he might be permitted to lay before the House authentic copies of the proper *acta regia* of Queen Elizabeth and her successors, for the security given to the adventurers, planters and their descendants, of the perpetual enjoyment of their public liberties, which he presumed had never been laid before the House, nor had the colonies ever yet had the opportunity to ascertain and defend their invaluable rights. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Lord North ordered his majesty's message to be read, which he observed contained two propositions; the one to enable his majesty to put an end to the present disturbances in America; the other to secure the just dependence of the colonies on the crown of Great-Britain. His lordship observed, that the present disorders arose, and were occasioned by the inhabitants of Boston in Massachusetts Bay; and hoped that the method he should propose to the House would be adopted. He said he should confine himself particularly

to those disturbances which had been created since the first of December, that it was now impossible for our commerce to be safe, whilst it continued in the harbour of Boston, and it was highly necessary that some port or other should be found for the landing of our merchandize where our laws would give full protection; he therefore hoped that the removal of the custom-house officers from the town of Boston, would be a necessary step; and that the consequence of that would produce one other proposition, which would be, the preventing any shipping from endeavouring to land their wares and merchandize there, by blocking up the use of that harbour; he said he should move for leave to bring in a bill this day for those two purposes. He observed, that this was the third time that the officers of the customs had been prevented from doing their duty in the harbour of Boston; he thought the inhabitants of the town of Boston deserved punishment, and said, perhaps it may be objected, that some few individuals may suffer on this account who ought not; but where the authority of a town has been, as it were, asleep and inactive, it was no new thing for the whole town to be fined for such neglect; he instanced the city of London in King Charles the Second's time, when Dr. Lamb was killed by unknown persons, the city was fined for it; and the case of Edinburgh, in Capt. Porteus's affair, a fine was set upon the whole; and also at Glasgow, where the house of Mr. Campbell was pulled down, part of the revenue of that town was sequestered to make good the damage. He observed that Boston did not stand in so fair a light, as either of the three before-mentioned places, for that town had been upwards of seven years in riot and confusion; associations were held against receiving British merchandize so long ago. He observed that all the disturbances that had been in the provinces or colonies of America, had originated in the town of Boston; and that proceedings were openly carried on from the beginning of last November, to the 17th of December, denying the force or efficacy of the laws of this country, to be exerted in the harbour of Boston; that during

the above time, there was not the least interposition offered by the inhabitants of the town; that at their public meetings, they had regularly given orders for nightly watches to be appointed, consisting of a large body of persons, which were to prevent the landing of the tea. As the merchandize of Great-Britain, this surely was highly criminal, and a direct opposition to the execution of an act of parliament; and as the tea belonging to the India company had remained twenty days in the harbour without a clearance, they were afraid lest it should be seized by the custom-house officers, and by that means landed; they therefore destroyed it on the 20th day. That this appeared to be a most violent and outrageous proceeding done to our fellow subjects, by a set of people, who could not, in any shape, claim more than the natural privilege of trading with their fellow subjects. That Boston had been the ringleader in all riots, and had at all times shewn a desire of seeing the laws of Great-Britain frustrated in the colony of Massachusetts's Bay. That the act of the mob in destroying the tea, and other proceedings, belonged to the act of the public meeting, and that the other colonies were peaceably and well inclined towards the trade of this country, and the tea would have been landed at New-York without any opposition; yet, when the news came from Boston, that the tea was destroyed, Governor Tryon, from the advice of the people, thought, that the face of things being changed since that account was sent, it would be more prudent to send the tea back to England than to risk the landing of it. His lordship observed, that Boston alone was to be blamed for having set this example, therefore Boston ought to be the principal object of our attention for punishment. He proposed one clause in the bill, which, he said, would prevent the crown from restoring the re-establishment, till full satisfaction was made to the East-India company for the loss of their tea. He said, he did not propose it by way of tax, but by way of requisition for the injured, who are our own subjects; and let the world know that the parliament of Great-Britain will protect their subjects and their property: that the crown, by

1774.

that clause, will not even then be obliged to restore the custom-house, unless his majesty is thoroughly convinced, that the laws of this country will be better observed in the harbour of Boston for the future; this restitution entirely depended on Boston alone. He should be happy to have those who had been the promoters of these disturbances in Boston found out, and that they might be obliged to make good the damage to the India company, but as those persons are unknown to us, Boston will, no doubt, endeavour to find out such persons, or pass acts of their own assembly, to pay such money in the most equitable and just manner. We have only to request it for the India company. He said, that this bill was not all he meant to propose; that other parts, of more difficult disquisition, will remain for the future consideration of parliament. There, perhaps, might be other methods proposed that were better than this; that he had as yet found out none that deserved a preference. Some persons had proposed, that the fishery might be taken away; but this, he observed, would affect the whole colony at large. Others proposed the freights trade; that this would be liable to the same objection. That no method of punishment ever came from him, but with great regret: he therefore hoped for that unanimity in a vote of this sort, which would give strength to the measure. It had been said, that we owe this proceeding of the Americans to our own ill conduct, in taxing and repealing; but if gentlemen would recollect, when the Stamp Act passed, there was hardly a dissenting voice; and when it was repealed, it had the consent of a great majority of that House; that the doctrine then laid down, was, that *external* duties was your right, *internal* taxes theirs; that when the repeal of the Stamp Act took place here, the clamour raised against that act in America was over, and had subsided; that the non-importation agreements, it was true, were not remedied, because they ceased of themselves. It was my fate (he said) to propose the repeal of the duties laid on in 1767, and to continue the tea duty only. The reason was, I thought the non-importation agreements would break up of them-

selves, which was afterwards the case. It was proposed by some, that the tea duty should be taken off; it was urged by others, that it would then become a monopoly of the East-India company: he did not think, that the giving up the duty to the East-India company was of that consequence to venture the struggle of the legislative authority of this country. If they could sell tea cheaper than any other people, they will certainly have the market to themselves. His lordship observed, that at Boston we are considered as two independent states; but we were no more to dispute between *legislation* and *taxation*, we were now to consider only whether or not we have any authority there; that it is very clear we have none, if we suffer the property of our subjects to be destroyed! He hoped that all would agree with him, both peers, members, and merchants, to proceed unanimously to animadvert upon such parts of America as deny the authority of this country. We must *punish, controul, or yield* to them. He did not wish to molest without an offence given, he therefore proposed this measure to day; and observed, if such conduct was followed, it would tend to cement that country to this, being as important to the one as the other; he therefore moved, "that leave be given to bring in a bill for the immediate removal of the officers concerned in the collection and management of his majesty's duties and customs from the town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in North America; and to discontinue the landing and discharging, lading and shipping of goods, wares, and merchandize at the said town of Boston, or within the harbour thereof." Which was accordingly ordered.

Friday, March 18.

Lord North presented to the House of Commons a bill "To remove the board of customs from the town of Boston," which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next. It was moved that the bill should be printed, but a negative was put upon it.

Monday, March 21.

The bill was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole House without a division.

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Wednesday, March 23. At a quarter past three o'clock Lord North came, and the order of the day, for the whole House going into a committee on the Boston bill, was read. The Speaker immediately left the chair, and the House resolved itself into a committee. Sir Charles Whitworth in the chair.

Mr. Fuller said, he intended to make an alteration in the bill, by first substituting a *fine* before the blocking up the port; he should therefore propose, that the words "from and after," be left out, in order to insert one of his own. He said, that Boston was a port of the greatest consequence to this country of any existing; that the bill before them was totally unprecedented; for that the case of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and others that had been mentioned, was not in the least similar; that the penalty of blocking up their ports was too severe for the first offence; that when the nation came to know the contents of this bill, he was very sure they would be dissatisfied with it; that the Bostonians, upon the first resistance, will tell you they will not remit the money which they owe you; that nothing but confederacies would spring up among them; that he was strongly of opinion, that this bill could not be carried into execution without a military force; that if you send over a small number of men, the Boston militia would immediately cut them to pieces; that if you send over a larger number, six or seven thousand, the Americans will debauch them; and that by these means we should only hurt ourselves. I would begin by an amercement; nor would I wish this bill to take place, until they had refused the payment of it; he apprehended that about 15,000*l.* would make amends to the India company, and in some measure be a relief to poor Malcolm (the Custom-House officer, who has been tarred and feathered); it was always a rule in law where damages are done by unknown persons, that the community should be made to pay; he therefore wished that the House would adopt the proposition he had made.

Mr. Herbert opposed the measure which *Mr. Fuller* proposed; said the proposition would by no means relieve

us, but throw us into greater difficulties. He said, the Bostonians would certainly resist the payment of the fine that we must then have recourse to this method; the measure proposed was still more likely to be resisted than the bill, because the fine would be laid on all America; this would induce others to join in the opposition, who before were not concerned in it; he said the Americans were a strange set of people, and that it was in vain to expect any degree of reasoning from them; that instead of making their claim by argument, they always chose to decide the matter by tarring and feathering; that the method now proposed in the bill would become more punishment by their refusal, than by their compliance; that the Americans alone were the persons by whose behaviour the lenity or severity of the measure was to be proved; he therefore should agree to the bill, in preference to the amendment proposed.

Lord North said, however great his obligations were to the candour and public spirit of the honourable gentleman who made the motion, yet he differed much from him in the amendment proposed. His lordship observed that though the honourable gentleman had said it was the first offence, yet upon recollection he was very sure he would not be of that opinion, as the people at Boston had begun many years ago to endeavour to throw off obedience to this country; that indeed this was the first time parliament had proceeded to punish them. He added, "I am by no means an enemy to lenient measures, but I find that resolutions of censure and warning will avail nothing; we must therefore proceed to some immediate remedy; now is our time to stand out—defy them with firmness, and without fear;" that they would never reform until we take a measure of this kind. Let this bill produce a conviction to all America, that we are now in earnest, and will proceed with firmness and vigour; that conviction would be lost, if they see us hesitating and doubting; that it would be enough to shew, that Great-Britain is in earnest. The merchandize now will be landed at Marble Head, in the province of Salem, which is putting Boston about seventeen miles from the

with respect to foreign trade; this restriction will be continued as long as they persist in their present proceedings; it will operate severely or mildly against them, according to their behaviour; if they are obstinate, the measure will be severe; if not, mild. He believed that Boston would not immediately submit to a fine, nor to the intention of the present bill, unless it came attended with a mark of resolution and firmness that we mean to punish them, and assert our right; it is impossible to suppose, that some of our own people may in some degree suffer a little, but we must compare those temporary inconveniences with the loss of that country, and its due obedience to us; they bear no comparison, and the preference must certainly be given to the latter, and attended to. The honourable gentleman tells us, "that the Americans will not pay their debts due to this country, unless we comply with their disposition." I believe things will remain much in the same state as they did upon a like occasion; they threatened us with the same thing if we did not repeal the Stamp Act; we repealed that act, and they did not pay their debts. If this great is yielded to, we may as well make no remedy at all; their threats will hold equally good to the fine proposed by the honourable gentleman, as to the operation of this bill. I hope that we every one feel that it is the common cause of us all, and such an unanimity will go half way to their obedience to this bill. The honourable gentleman tells us, "that the act will be a waste piece of paper, and that an army will be required to put it in execution." The good of this is, that four or five frigates will do the business without any military force; but if it is necessary, I should not hesitate a moment to enforce a due obedience to the laws of this country. The situation of the troops in that country has been such, that no magistrate or civil officer of the peace has been willing to call forth their strength on proper occasions; it will come us to find out some method whereby the military force may act with effect, and without bloodshed, in endeavouring to support and maintain the authority of Great-Britain; but I hope that this act will not, in any

shape, require a military force to put it in execution; the rest of the colonies will not take fire at the proper punishment inflicted on those who have disobeyed your authority; we shall then be nearly in a situation—all lenient measures will be at an end if they do; but if we exert ourselves now with firmness and intrepidity, it is the more likely they will submit to our authority. If the consequences of their not obeying this act are likely to produce rebellion, that consequence belongs to them, and not to us; it is not what we have brought on, but what they alone have occasioned; we are only answerable that our measures are just and equitable. Let us continue to proceed with firmness, justice, and resolution; which, if pursued, will certainly produce that due obedience and respect to the laws of this country, and the security of the trade of its people, which I so ardently wish for.

Mr. Gascoigne differed much from the proposition made (by *Mr. Fuller*) as an amendment to the bill. Will gentlemen consider what sort of acts of assembly the Bostonians have lately passed? They have sent over one law, to be approved of by his majesty, for the raising and purchasing twelve pieces of brass cannon; these, he said, were to be produced against the present proposition of amendment. Do these proceedings look with a peaceable eye? It is not the acts of tarring and feathering only that shew their displeasure to persons who have offended them; they have other modes of punishment which they make use of by way of argument and reason; the house of any person with whom they are displeased, they immediately daub over with excrement and tar, by which means the whole family is obliged to quit it. That the bill before them he apprehended, would bring these tarring and feathering casuists to a little better reason; nor did he imagine that a military force would be in the least necessary; that as their meetings were chiefly made up of merchants, the prescribing limitations to their trade would be the only way to bring such merchants to their senses.

Mr. Montague (second son of Lord Sandwich) expatiated much on the load of debt which this country had incurred on obtaining America in Ger-

Germany; that we had spilt the dearest and best blood we had in the attainment of it; that it had been the result and deliberation of our councils to obtain the possession of it by any means, and at any risque whatsoever; that it had been the darling object of this country, ever since we possessed it, to cherish and nourish it as the main prop and support of the constitutional body of Great-Britain; that after all these struggles for the possession of such a jewel in the crown of this country, it would be madness, and folly to the last extremity, were we not to pursue the most determined conduct to preserve it hereafter; the giving up that gem which we have so carefully and so diligently polished, or neglecting to enforce that due obedience, would be as it were an actual surrender of all our right and claim. He said that the disorders abroad had entirely been owing to our weak councils at home, and condemned much the same, unmanly proceedings of government toward the Americans. Those acts of the Americans call now loudly for that power, and that interposition which has been so long, and with so much danger to this country withheld. The bill before them, he said, would operate as a restorative and palliative; but if the amendment was adopted, it would indeed produce a punishment, the sting of which Great-Britain would in some measure feel. He concluded with giving his hearty approbation to the bill now before the House, as it bore on its face those distinguishing lines which ought to be the true characteristic of every British minister, moderation and courage.

Mr. Byng said, that the bill would effectually put an end to all importation of British goods at Boston, and thus, besides materially injuring our exports, it would give rise to that very association amongst the Americans which we have hitherto so cautiously endeavoured to annihilate and destroy. This was not to punish the Bostonians, but the English merchants; men who would, in a body, unite in petitioning the House, were they not confident that their petition would be disregarded. He concluded, by declaring himself against both the proposed amendment and

the bill itself; but if an act of the kind must pass, he should propose that after the clause prohibiting the Bostonians from importing goods, the words, "except of British merchants," be inserted.

Mr. Stanley said, that the place where trade and merchandize could not be landed in safety was not a port it was therefore proper that some other port should be found out, where the subjects of this country might land their merchandize in safety.

Mr. Dempster said, that he knew of no act to which he gave his hearty consent in a more willing manner, than to that which was for the repeal of the Stamp Act. He said, our disorders had arisen from our attempts to tax the Americans by that odious Stamp Act and he was very sure the destruction of America would be certain, if we should offer to tax it. Have we not given an extent of power to his majesty, to prevent the port of Boston from ever being reinstated, if the king should think proper? What limit of line is drawn, to define when it will be proper, right, and just, that the port of Boston should be reinstated? He said, the dignity of parliament was by no means concerned in the dispute with our colonies; that we should treat them as our children, nourish and protect them.

Lord North arose to explain himself. When he mentioned the threats of Boston were not to be depended upon at the repeal of the Stamp Act (he said) he did not mean to rip up wantonly, and without occasion, the mention of the repealing the Stamp Act; that he begged to be understood in that light, as only to shew that the threats of Boston, at that time, in not paying their debts unless the Stamp Act was repealed, were not always to be depended upon.

Mr. Ward approved of this bill because there was no other resource left: but he disagreed to the amendment.

Mr. Jenkinson much commended the measure of the Stamp Act. What (says he) is to become of all your trade, if the proceedings of the Bostonians are to become a precedent to the rest of the colonies? we have gone into a very expensive war for

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE HISTORY OF EDWARD AND MARIA.

(Continued.)

TOM OAKHAM was the son of a rich merchant of the city of London, and had been early introduced to business. But Tom fell in love with every pretty maid he met; and when he could not succeed, he was always ready with his offers of marriage. These matrimonial inclinations, and Tom's other irregularities, made his father determine to ship him for sea. Tom being a great favourite of his mother, and embarking in the inclement season of the year, secured, through her means, a well-stocked chest. He had plenty of gin and gingerbread, and with a natural aversion to spirits and these warm auxiliaries, honest Tom bid defiance to the element and to gunpowder. I then envied him his disposition that would laugh at the vicissitudes of fortune, and leave every favourite mistress behind without one sigh to shore, when he traversed the deck and fro, while I was indulging in thousand pleasing ideas of the lost Maria—would give me a sudden blow upon the back, without knowing the cause of my pensive disposition, and merrily sing,

"For women are changeable things,
And seldom a moment the same."

His great good nature and integrity, this worthy mess-mate helped to carry me up through the fatigues of sea and the anxieties of mind, when they only experience, who only know love. I laughed very heartily one day at my humorous mess-mate, who being invited to the captain's table, as a mark of honour, took a comical manner to dress himself—to convince his commander he meant to show him great respect, and to convey the idea to him, that he also wanted to be a sailor, he therefore arrayed himself in a suit of laced clothes, a wig, and a checked shirt. This afforded no small conversation and merriment:—but honest Tom, upon every occasion, was happy in succeeding in

every argument he attempted to defend.

With these mess-mates I launched to sea, and though a mixture of a very various nature, yet, upon the whole, we made shift to while away the time, though the service was rough and severe: for at this period France threatened an invasion of England with flat-bottomed boats: and captain Cormorant was ordered upon this duty, being an active and experienced mariner. For some months we traversed every drop of water between Calais and Dover, to abate the fears of the citizens of London, who were so prepossessed with the identity of this invasion, that there was not an old Cheapside draper but what believed these tremendous boats could sail at any time, or season, down his very chimney into his very frying-pan. The course of this tedious and narrow cruise, in a most inclement sea and season; a sickly ship, with a most curious collection of officers, made the duty not only irksome, but tedious and severe: and perhaps we may say with a deal of truth, that since captain Noah fitted out the Ark man of war, that no commander since, but captain Cormorant, had such a set of monsters to govern. But amidst these mountains of waves, and hurricanes of wind, the tars maintained their spirit and resolution; and he that could supply a can of flip, was the envy of the orlop-deck. At this time of scarcity, I soon found it necessary to make friends in all situations, and by the vivacity of Tom Oakham, I got introduced to another mess, by recommending me for a good song and a story. The father of the mess was one of the mates, a native of Deal, a man born with the true spunk of the English sailor—brave, active, vigilant, good-natured and chearful—his name was Ned Jeers—a fellow of genius and spirit, that would eat, drink, smooke, chew, and kiss any wench with any man in the three kingdoms.

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April 1775.

kingdoms. I being a name-fake and a youth of some humour, he took much notice of me, and never had a rout between the heads of the two tiers without having me of the party: and to distinguish his attention, he would often bawl out "Cheer up my brave boys, blessed be the names of the Neds!" Every evening we had a can and a song with honell Ned; and by two happy ballads I ingratiated myself so deeply in his favour, that he would swear often he would take my watch. These songs were my hold fasts on all occasions; and I never failed to have three cheers at the conclusion of each. The tars at sea, speak and think with double rapture of their mistresses; they talk of nothing else, and they drink to nothing else: the pleasures of their imaginations keep them alive; and that makes the shore to them on their return a scene of incantation. To this recommendation I was indebted to the witty duke of Dorset, for his inimitable ballad written in the Dutch war of 1665. And indeed to do his grace justice, there is not a verse of that song that is not an epigram:

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We men at sea indite;
But first would have you understand,
How hard it is to write;
The muses now, and Neptune too,
We must implore, to write to you."

His apology for not writing every post is inimitable and witty; and the tides bringing their tears, is truly poetical.

"Then if we write not by each post,
Think not we are unkind;
Nor yet conclude our ships are lost,
By Dutchmen or by wind:
Our tears we'll send a speedier way,
The tide shall bring them twice a day.

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Our sad and dismal story;
The Dutch wou'd scorn so weak a foe,
And quit their fort at Goree;

* The Dutch admiral.

For what resistance can they find
From men who've left their hearts
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The absurdity of playing at ombre says his grace, against each other, compleat their misery, is unpardonable—

"For why should we in vain
Each other's ruin thus pursue?
We were undone when we left you

His jealousy while absent, of his favourite swain having access to his mistress, is sweetly depicted.

"While you regardless of our woes
Sit careless at the play!

Perhaps permit some happier man
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My other song, in which I was not less successful, and which I deemed a master-piece of its kind, hath not a known author, which is to be lamented, as it is one of the best sea odes ever written: to this every one will subscribe who has heard Beard or Champnes sing

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The poetry is excellent, the description of the fight minute, natural, and picturesque, and worthy the first pencils of this or any other age: be though our tars at this period fight their ships as well as ever they did yet I cannot say that they celebrate their victories so well as their forefathers. They cannot say with Virgil entirely, nor fulfil this distich:

"He fought with courage, and
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[To be continued.]

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Cannot help observing, with an indignation natural to a woman jealous of the reputation of her sex, that in almost every periodical publication I peruse, women are held up as the butt for ridicule, and that all the real and imaginary foibles, which a woman can be supposed guilty of, are frequently raked together, in the form of an essay, for the momentary amusement of those men, who have no taste for true science, who can amuse themselves with pulling off the wings of a fly, and who sacrifice justice, truth, and reason, to the very object that strikes their superficial understandings.

If there be any superiority in sex, it is men only who have made that distinction which nature never intended.—Nature is equally liberal to both sexes; and it is solely owing to the partial and confined education imposed on women, that men assume a monopoly of science, and a vain pretension of a higher degree of genius. I was led into these reflections from the frequent invectives thrown out against our sex, and I doubt not but you will readily submit the following habitable facts to the consideration of your readers.

Though I am perfectly sensible of the duty a daughter owes to her parent, yet I hope I shall not be denied the plea justly claimed by every individual of both sexes—*fat justitia ruat*. Had my father been as generous as he is rich, I might have been happy: but his avarice, and unnatural treatment of me, have fixed my wretchedness, perhaps, for the remainder of my life.

I remained single to the age of five and twenty, though some gentlemen birth and fortune had paid their addresses to me. I confess, Sir, I have no aversion to the thoughts of matrimony; but my father's determination to part with nothing while he lived, deprived me of all my suitors.

During the late general election, when the whole nation, as usual, was in an uproar, my present husband,

(whom I shall distinguish by the name of Sir John Brute) knowing that my father had a borough at his command, paid us a visit, and entered into treaty with him for a seat in parliament. Matters were soon accommodated between them.—Good heaven! upon what terms? Why, a young girl, in the prime of her life and beauty, who had been brought up by an amiable mother in the study of the *Belles Lettres*, and from whom she had imbibed a high relish for the innocent pleasures of life, and the charms of polite conversation, was condemned to the arms of an old emaciated knight, who, without any other portion than the seat he obtained through my father's interest, was to take her to his bed, after having solemnly promised to *love, cherish, and comfort* her.

It was in vain for me to remonstrate with a parent, to whom riches was an idol, in whom the tender passion of love was frozen into avarice, and to whom honours, titles, and dignities, appeared more mighty than the Rhodian colossus.—I became the lady of Sir John Brute, who the very same day, by unanimous consent, and amidst the loudest shouts of applause, was elected member of a venal and corrupt borough.

The clock struck eleven, and the bride was conducted to her chamber, after being almost suffocated with the rudest kisses of the capital electors, who were invited on this *doubly-happy* occasion; and from whose mouths issued the fumes of wine, spirits, and tobacco, as noxious and sickening as those from Mount *Ætna*, when the Cyclops have just kindled the forges of Vulcan.

Judge, Sir, what were my ideas! but I had time enough to indulge them; for the clock struck four just as my *lovely* bridegroom *sluggered* into my chamber, and made shift, though not without some difficulty, to *reel* into the elbow chair, which stood by my bed-side. Here he uttered some inarticulate words, and, before he had

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Judge, Sir, what were my ideas! but I had time enough to indulge them; for the clock struck four just as my *lovely* bridegroom staggered into my chamber, and made shift, though not without some difficulty, to reel into the elbow chair, which stood by my bed-side. Here he uttered some inarticulate words, and, before he had

had half undressed himself, I had the happiness to see him fall backwards in it, fast asleep, but making a noise through his nose, which resembled the hideous sounds of those furious blasts which winter brings from the northern regions. My generous little lap-dog, indeed, kept barking at him, as though conscious of the insulter of its mistress; but so fast was he sunk clasped in the arms of drowsy Morpheus, that nothing could awake him.

As soon as Aurora had opened the gates of the morn, I quitted the nuptial bed, and left my bridegroom in the elbow chair to finish his nap. I stole away to the grove at the bottom of the garden, and plucking from my finger the ring, (the fatal token of my misery!) I threw it into the canal, more than half persuaded to follow it myself. However, I eased my sad heart with tears: I wished to be changed, like Daphne, into a laurel, or like the sisters of Phaeton, into the mournful poplar.

Unaccustomed as I was to experience the bleak air of the morning in the month of November, I felt a chilliness run through my veins; as a remedy for which, reason directed me to the house. The clock had then struck ten, and my tender father was still in his bed; but my loving husband was risen, and at breakfast by himself, having totally forgotten, till

he saw me, that I had been married to him the preceding day. The apology he made for his conduct was too gross and shocking to be ushered into the world by a female pen. Sir, form your mind every thing that is offensive to the ear of delicacy—that would be despised in the private conversations of the abandoned—and that would be disgraceful even to the redregs of mankind—still, I think, you must fall short in your conjectures.

That I may not appear tedious, will cut the matter short.—Should I virtue nod to my resentment, (wretched indeed art thou, woman, who necessity hurries on to that fatal precipice!) perhaps some invidious water may expose my weakness, and raise the fame of his wit at the expense of the reputation of a woman virtuous at her heart; but while I have reason and justice to oppose to cruelty and inhumanity, I shall pay little regard to what may be advanced by an ill-natured scribbler who shall think proper to sport with the unfortunate. Permit me to say with Virgil, “sooner may you expect, that the fleet shall feed in air, and the seas leave fish naked on the shore, or the German rivers exchange their waters with the Tigris,” than a woman be diverted from those purposes she has founded on the basis of resentment.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

A new Form of Initiation for all Youths of the Superior Class.

LORD CH ——— D's CREED.

I Believe that this world is the only object of my hopes and morals, and that the little prettinesses of life will answer all the ends of human existence. I believe that we are to succeed in all things by the graces of civility and attention; that there is no sin but against good manners, and that all religion and virtue consist in outward appearance. I believe that all women are children, and all men fools, except a few cunning people, who see through the rest, and make their use of them. I believe that hypocrisy, fornication, and adultery, are

within the lines of morality; that a woman may be honourable when she has lost her honour, and virtuous when she has lost her virtue.

This, and whatever else is necessary for the obtaining my own ends, and bringing me into repute, I resolve to follow; and to avoid all mortal offences, such as scratching my head before company, chinning a fiddle, sitting upon the floor, and omitting to pick up a lady's fan. And in my profession, I will persevere, with the least regard to the resurrection of the body or the life everlasting. Amen.

Then the President shall say.

Q. Wilt thou be initiated into these principles?

A. That is my inclination.

Q. Wilt thou keep up the rules of Chesterfield morality?

A. I will, a noble Lord being my tutor.

Q. Name this youth.

A. A dancing-master of quality.

Q. I introduce thee to the world, the

and the devil, that thou mayest

triumph over all awkwardness, and

come up unto all politeness; that thou

mayest be celebrated by the childish

as an example of refinement;

mayest speak French, read Italian, be invested with some public character at a foreign court, get into parliament, perhaps into the Privy Council; and that, when thou art dead, the letters written to thy bastards may be published, in five editions, for the instruction of all sober families.

"Ye are to take care that this youth, when of a proper age, be sent to Italy to be confirmed."

I communicate this form with a sincere view to the improvement of young persons of quality; and am,

Sir, your's,

MENTOR.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Cambridge, 1775.

A Clause in the Will of the late Sir WILLIAM BROWNE.

DIRECT my executors to procure a die to be engraved proper to strike medals of gold of five guineas value, with this shall be struck two gold medals each of five guineas value, and to the vicechancellor of Cambridge annually in the beginning of January, to be given by him at the following commencement to two undergraduates, one of whom shall deliver to him in June before, the best Greek ode in imitation of Sappho, the other the best Latin ode in imitation of Virgil, on a subject to be appointed him in January before, which odes shall be fairly written, dated, and subscribed by the authors, in a book to be laid on the register's table for public inspection at the commencement. And I charge my estates for perpetual performance of this annual bequest.

A Clause in the Codicil to his Will.

I will that a third gold medal, of the kind with those two in my will mentioned, shall be sent by my executors annually with those two to the vicechancellor of the university of Cambridge for the time being, to be given him to the undergraduate who shall produce the best Greek epigram after the model of Anthologia, and the best Latin epigram after the model of Martial, on a subject of his ap-

pointing, to be given all three on the commencement-day. I charge my estates also with this third medal for ever.

In pursuance of the above clauses, and of notice from the executors that the medals are nearly finished, the deputy vicechancellor appoints for the subjects of the odes for the present year:

In memoriam Gulielmi Brown

Equitis, M. D.

For the Epigrams:

De premiorum ad doctrinam promovendam utilitate.

Each candidate is to send his exercise, privately, and without his name, and not in his own hand, but revised and pointed by himself, to the vicechancellor, on or before the fifth of June next, with some Latin verse written upon it; and he is at the same time to send a paper sealed up, with the same Latin verse on the outside, which paper shall enclose another paper, folded up, with the candidate's name written within.

The papers, containing the names of those candidates who shall not succeed, are to be destroyed unopened; by which secrecy, the modesty of those, who might otherwise fear a repulse, will, it is hoped, be effectually consulted.

Extracts from Dr. Johnson's late Journey to the Western Island

Selected for the Entertainment of our Readers, and which will justify the Character we gave of that Performance in our REVIEW OF PUBLICATIONS in the MAGAZINE for FEBRUARY.

THE city of St. Andrews, when it had lost its archiepiscopal preeminence, gradually decayed: one of its streets is now lost; and in those that remain, there is the silence and solitude of inactive indigence and gloomy depopulation.

The university, within a few years, consisted of three colleges, but is now reduced to two; the college of St. Leonard being lately dissolved by the sale of its buildings and the appropriation of its revenues to the professors of the two others. The chapel of the alienated college is yet standing, a fabrick not inelegant of external structure; but I was always, by some civil excuse, hindered from entering it. A decent attempt, as I was since told, has been made to convert it into a kind of green-house, by planting its area with shrubs. This new method of gardening is unsuccessful; the plants do not hitherto prosper. To what use it will next be put I have no pleasure in conjecturing. It is something that its present state is at least not ostentatiously displayed. Where there is yet shame, there may in time be virtue.

The dissolution of St. Leonard's college was doubtless necessary; but of that necessity there is reason to complain. It is surely not without just reproach, that a nation, of which the commerce is hourly extending, and the wealth encreasing, denies any participation of its prosperity to its literary societies; and while its merchants or its nobles are raising palaces, suffers its universities to moulder into dust.

Of the two colleges yet standing, one is by the institution of its founder appropriated to divinity. It is said to be capable of containing fifty students; but more than one must occupy a chamber. The library, which is of late erection, is not very spacious, but elegant and luminous.

The doctor, by whom it was shewn, hoped to irritate or subdue my English vanity by telling me, that we had such a repository of books in England. St. Andrews seems to be a place eminently adapted to study and education, being situated in a populous yet a cheap country, and exposing the minds and manners of young men neither to the levity and dissoluteness of a capital city, nor to the gross luxury of a town of commerce, places naturally unpropitious to learning. In one the desire of knowledge easily gives way to the love of pleasure, and in the other, is in danger of yielding to the love of money.

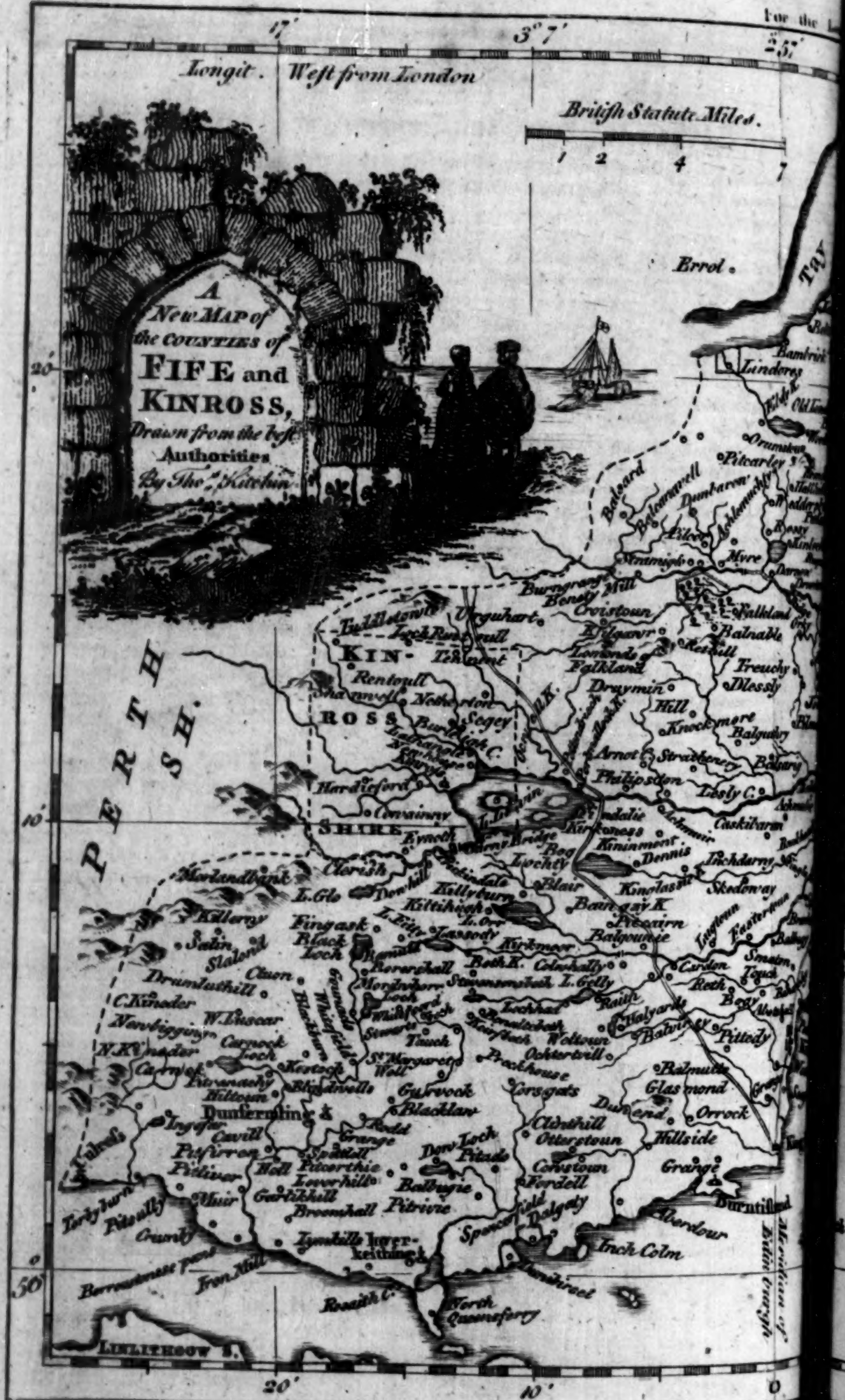
The students however are represented as at this time not exceeding a hundred. Perhaps it may be some obstruction to their increase that there is no episcopal chapel in the place. I saw no reason for imputing their paucity to the present professors; nor could the expence of an academical education be very reasonably objected. A student of the highest class may keep his annual session, or as the English call it, his term, which lasts seven months, for about fifteen pounds, and one of lower rank for less than ten; in which board, lodging, and instruction are all included.

"The roads of Scotland afford little diversion to the traveller, who seldom sees himself either encountered or overtaken, and who has nothing to contemplate but grounds that have no visible boundaries, or are separated by walls of loose stone. From the bank of the Tweed to St. Andrews I had never seen a single tree, which did not believe to have grown up within the present century. Now and then about a gentleman's house stands a small plantation, which in Scotch is called a *policy*, but of these there are few, and those few all very young. The variety of sun and shade is utterly unknown. There is no tree for either



Longit. West from London

British Statute Miles.





alter or timber. The oak and the horn is equally a stranger, and the whole country is extended in uniform nakedness, except that in the road between Kirkaldy and Cowpar, I passed a few yards between two hedges. A tree might be a show in Scotland, as a horse in Venice. At St. Andrews Mr. Boswell found only one, and recommended it to my notice; I told him that it was rough and low, or looked as if I thought so. This, said he, is nothing to another a few miles off. I was still less delighted to hear that another tree was not to be seen nearer. Nay, said a gentleman that stood by, I know but of this and that tree in the county."

Afterwards, he says "I had now travelled two hundred miles in Scotland, and seen only *one tree* not younger than myself."

"Aberdeen comprizes two towns, standing about a mile distant from each other, but governed, I think, by the same magistrates."

Old Aberdeen is the ancient episcopal city, in which are still to be seen the remains of the cathedral. It has the appearance of a town in decay, being built in times when commerce was yet unstudied, with very little attention to the commodities of the harbour.

New Aberdeen has all the bustle of prosperous trade, and all the shew of increasing opulence. It is built by the water-side. The houses are large and airy, and the streets spacious and clean. They build almost wholly with the granite used in the new pavement of the streets of London, which is well known not to want hardness, yet they shape it easily. It is beautiful and will be very lasting.

What particular parts of commerce are chiefly exercised by the merchants of Aberdeen, I have not enquired. The manufacture which forces itself upon a stranger's eye is that of knit stockings, on which the women of the lower class are visibly employed.

In each of these towns there is a college, or in stricter language, an university; for in both there are professors of the same parts of learning, and the colleges hold their sessions and confer degrees separately, with total independence of one on the other.

In old Aberdeen stands the King's College, of which the first president was Hector Boece, or Boethius, who may be justly revered one of the revivers of elegant learning. When he studied at Paris, he was acquainted with Erasmus, who afterwards gave him a public testimony of his esteem, by inscribing to him a catalogue of his works."

"The other, called the Marischal College, is in the new town. The hall is large and well lighted. One of its ornaments is the picture of Arthur Johnston, who was principal of the college, and who holds among the Latin poets of Scotland the next place to the elegant Buchanan."

"In both these colleges the methods of instruction are nearly the same; the lectures differing only by the accidental difference of diligence, or ability in the professors. The students wear scarlet gowns and the professors black, which is, I believe, the academical dress in all the Scottish universities, except that of Edinburgh, where the scholars are not distinguished by any particular habit. In the King's College there is kept a public table, but the scholars of the Marischal College are boarded in the town. The expence of living is here, according to the information that I could obtain, somewhat more than at St. Andrews."

"Yet men thus ingenious, as the Scots, and inquisitive were content to live in total ignorance of the trades by which human wants are supplied, and to supply them by the grossest means. Till the union made them acquainted with English manners, the culture of their lands was unskilful, and their domestic life unformed; their tables were coarse as the feasts of Eskimeaux, and their houses filthy as the cottages of Hottentots."

"Glasgow is the only episcopal city whose cathedral was left standing in the rage of reformation. It is now divided into many separate places of worship, which taken all together, compose a great pile, that had been some centuries in building, but was never finished; for the change of religion intercepted its progress, before the cross stile was added, which seems essential to a Gothick cathedral.

The college has not had a sufficient share of the increasing magnificence of

of the place. The session was begun; for it commences on the tenth of October, and continues to the tenth of June, but the students appeared not numerous, being, I suppose, not yet returned from their several homes. The division of the academical year into one session, and one recess, seems to me better accommodated to the present state of life, than that variation of time by terms and vacations derived from distant centuries, in which it was probably convenient, and still continued in the English universities. So many solid months as the Scotch scheme of education joins together, allow and encourage a plan for each part of the year; but with us, he that has settled himself to study in the college is soon tempted into the country, and he that has adjusted his life in the country is summoned back to his college.

Yet when I have allowed to the universities of Scotland a more rational distribution of time, I have given them, so far as my enquiries have informed me, all that they can claim. The students, for the most part, go thither boys, and depart before they

are men; they carry with them little fundamental knowledge, and therefore the superstructure cannot be lofty. The grammar schools are generally well supplied; for the character of a school-master being there less honourable than in England, is seldom accepted by men who are capable to adorn it, and where the school has been deficient, the college can effect little.

Men bred in the universities of Scotland cannot be expected to be often decorated with the splendours of ornamental erudition, but they obtain a mediocrity of knowledge, between learning and ignorance, not inadequate to the purposes of common life, which is, I believe, very widely diffused among them, and which countenanced in general by a national combination so invidious, that their friends cannot defend it, and actuated in particulars by a spirit of enterprise, so vigorous, that their enemies are constrained to praise it, enables them to find, or to make their way to employment, riches, and distinction."

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

To the RIGHT REVEREND the BISHOPS.

MY LORDS,

HAVING a thorough and well grounded assurance of the divine institution of our most excellent system of religion—and being fully convinced of the eternal authenticity of the momentous truths therein contained—possessed of such an entire belief and confidence on a system of such divine original, and in living in conformity to the precepts of which all mankind are so essentially interested, it is with the greatest concern, I reflect on the numerous sectaries, that have for centuries prevailed, and do still, who dissent in their form and manner of worship, from that truly rational service which the Church of England prescribes her members. Did the effects of this dissention extend no farther than in the external form and ritual ceremony, it would be matter of little importance. But the well known calamities, and fatal

consequences which have arisen from this disunion, must make every person possessed of the least vestiges of sentiment and philanthropy, with the utmost regret behold the cause that has proved the efficient means of such lamentable consequences. It has often, my Lords, occurred to me, that the wide field, that has been left for mankind to practise that form or mode of worship which the result of their own opinions, assisted perhaps by education or example, has induced them to adopt, may in a great measure account for the many sects maintaining diversity of sentiments in religious matters, which have for so long a time existed. From the most careful and attentive perusal of the New Testament, not any one instance is to be found wherein our blessed Redeemer has prescribed any form, or manner in which our Almighty Creator is to be publicly worshipped.

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le says, indeed, to his apostles when they address his heavenly majesty, they are to say "Our Father, &c." And again, that God was to be worshipped in spirit and truth. This is the whole of the directions we have received from our great law-giver, in regard to the manner in which the supreme governor of the world was to be worshipped and adored. Not the least resemblance of a ritual ceremony or public form is once mentioned throughout the whole of his sacred mission—an inference necessarily results from hence, that from a mental source was to spring our fervent praise and adoration.

The great latitude which is here left for mankind to put in practice that mode of worship which their own reason directs, must in a great degree have given rise to the numerous persuasions which now prevail. With the utmost deference, might it not be presumed, that had a set form of worship been expressly and particularly directed for the christian church to observe, of manifest uniformity in practice, and enjoined for universal adoption, the general concordance of mankind to such a form would un-

doubtedly have prevented the originating of the many sectaries who maintain different opinions in regard to public worship, though built indeed on one and the same foundation? The clergy of the church of England have ever been remarkable for elucidating any points in Scripture, the meaning of which might appear ambiguous, and the signification abstruse. By them (the clergy) the cavils of infidels have been fully answered, and effectually silenced. To your lordships, as placed at the head of so learned a body, I address myself for information in regard to what has been here advanced; to your opinion I apply on a subject so interesting to mankind—you who have made researches into controverted points in divinity your peculiar study, to whom can subjects polemical come directed with that propriety as yourselves? This consideration makes their eclairsissement your peculiar province; the subject is important and worthy your attention. Great satisfaction will accrue from the result of your sentiments on this head to many well disposed brethren, as well as to

CHRISTIANUS.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Answers to the Mathematical Questions in our Magazine for November.

QUESTION I. answered by GADBURY.

PUT y = to the breadth of the lake, x = to the height of the obelisk, $a = 2500$ feet, $b = 16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and $c = 1142$ feet; then by the law of the descent of heavy bodies and conditions of the question,

$$\frac{x}{b} = \frac{y}{c} \text{ and } \frac{c^2 x}{b} = y^2, \text{ and by 47.1. Euclid } a^2 - y^2 = x^2 \therefore a^2 - \frac{c^2 x}{b}$$

reduced $x = 77$ and $y = 2499$ nearly, height of the obelisk and breadth of the lake respectively.

Answers to this question (nearly in the same manner) were received from the proposer, Mr. Abbat, junior, Mr. C. M—s, Mr. John Rivet of East Dereham, Norfolk, Snap, Mr. Le Gos, Mr. Merit, Mr. Keech, Mr. Bonnycastle, and others.

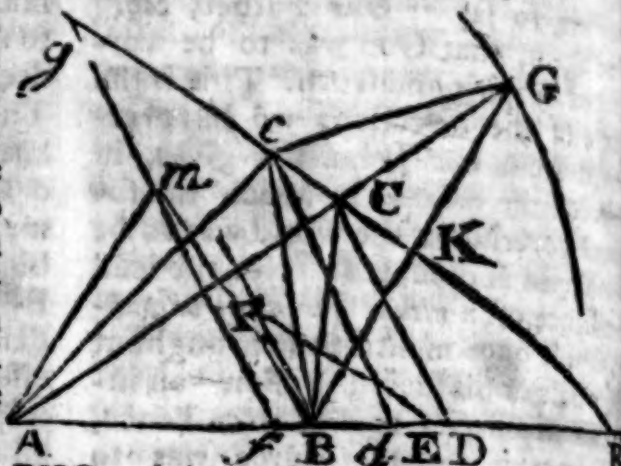
QUESTION II. Answered by Mr. Bonnycastle.

This question amounts to no more than to find the difference between the present value of an annuity of 15l. per annum at 5 per cent. and 100l. value of the annuity is 36l. 15s. 10d. $\frac{2}{3}$ \therefore 100l. — 36l. 15s. 10d. $\frac{2}{3} = 13$ l. 4s. 1d. $\frac{1}{3}$ the advantage Mr. Atkinson will gain in giving 55l. per annum.

Answers were also received from Mr. Samuel Peppin, Snap, Mr. Robert Abbott, Gadbury, the proposer, and several others.

QUESTION III. Answered by Archimedes, and the Proposer.

Const. Make AB = the given base, EBF = the given angle, and $BF = BE$ of any length at pleasure, join EF , perpendicular to which draw BG cutting a circle described with a radius = to the given sum of the sides, from the center A , in G , bisect BG in K , and draw $RK \parallel$ to EF , then the line joining A and G cuts RK produced in C the vertex of the triangle required.



Dem. Because $BK = KG$ and BKC a right angle $\therefore GC = CB$ and $AC = AB$; it now only remains to be proved that $AD + DC$ is a maximum, in order to which let c be any other point in the line RK , then if cd be \parallel to CB it is evident from the construction that $Ad + dc$ is = $AD + DC$, but because the sum of the sides is given = AG , and as $Ac + cG$ is greater than AG the vertex of the triangle cannot fall in the line RK except in C where AG cuts it, but must fall on that side of RK next to A , suppose in m , join m and mB and draw $mf \parallel$ to BF , and produce fm to meet RK in g , then $AD + DC$ being = $Ad + dc = Af + fg \therefore Af + fm$ is less than $AD + DC$ consequently $AD + DC$ is a maximum.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

QUESTION I. By Mr. Cook.

REQUIRED the radius of a circle that will circumscribe a pentagon figure, four sides of which are each equal to unity, and the fifth equal to the square root of two.

QUESTION II. By Mr. Reuben Robbins.

GIVEN the base, the sum of the sides, and the line bisecting the vertical angle, to construct the triangle.

QUESTION III. By Anonymous.

REQUIRED to determine the relation of the fluents x and y from the equation $cx^n \dot{x} + by\dot{x} - ay = 0$, where n is any positive number at pleasure.

In answer to Mr. T.P.'s card our correspondent observes, that Mr. T.P. has mistaken the difference of the parallaxes in altitude when the moon is on the meridian considered in the sphere and spheroid, for the correction of the horizontal parallax, which is by no means the case, and even then, the moon's declination is only wanted to find her meridian altitude, as for example, taking Mr. T.P.'s (which by the by is not to be found in Maupertuis, and appears to be taken from a small treatise of Mr. Martin's, called The Mariner's Mirror p. 57.)

By the theorem the reduced latitude will be $51^\circ 13' 36''$, and the reduced horizontal parallax $56' 40''$. And thence the parallax in altitude on the meridian in the sphere = $34' 9''$, and in the spheroid = $33' 50''$, and the difference = $19''$ = to what Mr. Martin makes the reduction of the horizontal parallax.

The horizontal parallax of the moon in the spheroid is determined by the angle which a line drawn from the observer on the surface of the spheroid to the moon makes with another drawn from the moon to the center of the earth, the angle at the moon subtended by the radius vector of the earth at the given place, which depends only on the distance of the moon when in the horizon and the length of the radius vector.

If the above should not be satisfactory to Mr. T. P. and his friends, they may have the author's address at the printer's, there not being room for anything more here:

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE I.

LECTURES on the Art of Reading; first Part: Containing the Art of reading &c. By Thomas Sheridan, M. A. Author of *Lectures on Elocution, British Education*, &c. 5s. Dilly.

Mr. Sheridan rather thinks too highly of himself and his performances. He assures us, "that if my Lords the Bishops would lay upon this book, as part of their examination for holy orders, and make proficiency of reading, in all future candidates, an essential requisite to their ordination, they would do a more real service to the cause of religion, than the most celebrated of their order have ever done by their polemical writings." He saith also, that a clergyman of a very moderate capacity, may attain to the acquitting themselves with propriety in their service of the church, by the application of one month only to the method here proposed.

The lectures are certainly well digested, and, if duly attended to, will be found very useful in obtaining the art of reading and speaking English, and a just delivery. The following extract deserves particular consideration.—"The vast superiority of reading over writing is obvious. There is not any power belonging to the latter, which the former, wherever its influence can be exerted, does not possess in a more eminent degree. Whereas there are many powers belonging to the former, in which the latter has no share. That works by the whole force of artificial, as well as natural means; this by artificial means only. None but the learned can receive benefit from the one; all mankind from the other. The one indeed should be considered only as the handmaid of the other, and employed chiefly in such offices as she cannot do in her own person.

Should therefore our clergy desert the strong natural means, given by God himself, to support religion and morality; should they have recourse to the weak, the artificial, the mere invention of man; is it strange that their holy cause should suffer? In attempting to support it chiefly by polemical writings, are they not quitting their proper arms and armour, to engage the enemy at their own weapons, and upon their own ground? By the one, they might command the passions of mankind, and gain them entirely to their side; in the other, the passions, prejudices, and temporal interests of men, were too much against them, to expect they should be impartial judges of what was coolly offered to their understanding."

II. *An Inquiry into the real and imaginary*

Obstructions to the Acquisition of the Arts in England. By James Barry, Royal Academician, &c. 3s. 6d. Becket.

This inquiry is curious in its nature, of importance to the reputation of our country, and, we think, successfully pursued. Our author hath satisfactorily shewn, that the rise and perfection of the arts in Italy, were owing to the proper combination of moral causes. That the different styles of art in the different schools, were not owing to climate; nor the superior style of the Grecian and Italian art, owing to any natural superiority in the bodily structure of those people. He hath well exposed the injustice of charging the English with a national incapacity for the arts of sculpture, painting, and architecture, and fully shewn that the English imagination and judgment are capable of the greatest exertions, and which is exemplified by our poets. The improvement of the polite arts in England, our ingenious author thinks was prevented by reason of the accidental religious confusions which happened whilst the nation was forming its character.

Without doubt, the climate of our islands hath nothing hostile to genius; if fairly examined, it hath as few natural disadvantages as any under heaven, perhaps even fewer than Italy itself; for any man that has experienced the intense heats of that country, and has seen the lassitude, sleep, and idleness it produces in the natives, must say that our summer is the most eligible. Our inconveniences arising from cold, are not greater than their inconveniences from the heat. But we have no remarkable degree of cold; we can work without doors in the winter, and the summer sun never unfits us for action. On the whole, there is no country in which labour of mind or body is less interrupted by the extremes of heat or cold; and, as Mr. Barry justly observes, it should always be remembered, "that it is from the vigorous, continued, and successional exertions of mental and bodily labour, that every thing is to receive its perfection."

III. *Galateo; or a Treatise on Politeness and Delicacy of Manners.* From the Italian of Giovanni de la Casa, Archbishop of Benevento. 3s. Doddsley.

This treatise was written about the beginning of our queen Elizabeth's reign, and shews to what a degree of refinement, both in manners and literature, the Italians were arrived at that period. The polite archbishop hath given many excellent rules and precepts on the point of good breeding, which are interspersed also with entertaining anecdotes.

The present *polite age* may profit by reading *Galateo*; and to obviate the objection against the publication, "that no one of any education can now be guilty of such absurd practices as are here sometimes hinted at," the translator presents his readers with these *anecdotes*.

"I remember a country gentleman, not long since, who could write himself *Armigero*, (as justice Shallow says) that at a public ordinary, borrowed a tooth-pick of a stranger, who sat next him; and having made use of it, wiped it clean, and (without the least sense of any thing indelicate in the affair) thankfully returned it to the owner.

I lately saw a merchant, worth forty thousand pounds, pull out his waste papers in company, select a piece of the softest and most pliable, and put it into a particular pocket for immediate use.

I also heard the mayor of a respectable borough, *hem* and expectorate in so vociferous a manner, as not only to startle the company, but to alarm the whole neighbourhood, and then compose himself in his elbow-chair, with the utmost complacency and satisfaction, as felicitating himself upon his having been able to perform his animal functions with so much vigour and elasticity.

Even that amiable sex, which, time out of mind, has furnished poets and painters with the ideas of whatever is most beautiful and enchanting; with the emblems of every virtue and every grace; even these divine and angelic beings are in continual danger, from the contagious intercourse with a world of mere mortals, of contracting habits entirely opposite to their natural delicacy.

Belinda, after dinner, rummages the most remote cavities of her mouth and gums with the corner of her napkin; and squirts out the soiled ablution into the water-glass, with so bold and ostentatious an air, as if she considered it as an excellence, and an infallible mark of her familiarity with the *bon ton* of fashionable life.

Clelia spits in her handkerchief with so little sense of indelicacy, that, instead of any endeavours to conceal it, she displays it with an ambitious air before the company: and, learned as she is, seems never to have heard of the ancient Persians, who thought it indecent either to spit at all, to blow their nose, or discover any other symptom of superfluous moisture in their habit of body.

These are little indelicacies, which only convince us, that the fair creatures who are guilty of them, are not entirely exempted from the frailties of humanity.

IV. *The Morality of Shakespeare's Drama. Illustrated by Mrs. Griffith. 6s. Cadell.*

Mrs. Griffith's intention in this performance, was not to propound the *beauties* of the poet, but to expound the document of the *moralist* throughout his writings. Shakespeare is her *philosopher* as well as poet, and the following extract will shew our readers her

sentiments of our favourite dramatic poet, and the nature of her work.

"So far from being insensible to the excellencies of this author, I have even thought him by much the greatest poet of our nation, for sublimity of idea, and beauty of expression. Perhaps I may even think myself guilty of some injustice, in limiting his fame within the narrow confines of these kingdoms; for, upon a comparison with the much venerated names of antiquity, I am of opinion, that we need not surrender the British palm, either to the Grecian bay, or the Roman laurel, with regard to the principal parts of poetry; as thought, sentiment, description—And though the dead languages are confessed to be superior to ours, yet even here, in the very article of diction, our author shall measure his pen with any of the ancient styles, in their most admired compound and decompound epithets, descriptive phrases, or figurative expressions. *The multitudinous sea, ear-piercing fife, big war, giddy molly, sky-aspiring, heaven-kissing bill, time-borne name, cloud-capt towers, heavenly-barn'd team, rash gunpowder, polished perturbation, gracious silence, golden care, trumpet-tongued, thought-executing fires*; with a number of other words, both epic and comic, are instances of it. But with regard to the more excellencies of our English *Confucius*, either for beauty or number, he undoubtedly challenges the wreath from the whole collective host of Greek or Roman writers, whether ethic, epic, dramatic, didactic, or historic.

Mrs. Montague says, very justly, that "We are apt to consider Shakespeare only as a poet; but he is certainly one of the greatest moral philosophers that ever lived." And this is true; because, in his universal scheme of doctrine, he comprehends manner, proprieties, and decorums; and whatever relates to these, to personal character, or national description, falls equally within the great line of morals. Horace prefers Homer to all the philosophers.

Qui, quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non,

Plenius et melius Chrysippo et Crantore dicit.

And surely Shakespeare *plenius et melius* excels him again, as much as the living scribe exceeds the dead letter, as action is preferable to didaction, or representation to declamation.

Example is better than precept. A dramatic moral affords us the benefit of both at once. Plato wished that virtue could assume a visible form. Dramatic exhibition gives one, both to virtue and to vice."

V. *Letters from Torick to Eliza. 2s. Kearsly.*

These letters appear to be genuine productions of Mr. Sterne. Eliza, to whom they are addressed, is Mrs. Eliz. Draper, wife of Mr. Draper, chief of the factory at Surat—born an East Indian, but came to England

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her health, when by accident she became acquainted with Yorick. Mutual attraction, they are told, presently joined them in the closest union that purity could possibly admit of. His fortune, his time, his country were at her disposal so far as the sacrifice of all or any of these might in his opinion contribute to her real happiness. His expressions and professions are very strong and peculiar. If it is asked, whether the glowing heat of Mr. Sterne's affection never transported him to a point beyond the limits of pure platonism, the author says, he will not take upon him absolutely to deny it, though he thinks their correspondence is far from leaving any stain upon his memory.

The letters were faithfully copied with Eliza's permission at Bombay. The following extract is from the last that Yorick wrote to her. "You cannot imagine how many admirers your epistolary productions have gained you, that never viewed your external merits. I only wonder where thou could'st acquire thy graces, thy goodness, thy accomplishments—so connected! so educated! nature surely, studied to make thee her peculiar care—for thou art (and not in my eyes alone) the best and fairest of all her works.—"

"And so, this is the last letter thou art to receive from me; because the Earl of Chatham (I read in the papers) is got to the Downs; and the wind, I find, is fair. If so, blessed woman! take my last, last farewell!—Cheer with the remembrance of me; think how I esteem, nay, how affectionately I love thee, and what a price I set upon thee! Adieu, adieu! and with my adieu—let me give thee one straight rule of conduct, that thou hast heard from my lips in a thousand forms—but I center it in one word,

REVERENCE THYSELF.

Adieu, once more, Eliza! May no anguish of heart plant a wrinkle upon thy face, till I behold it again! may no doubt or misgivings disturb the serenity of thy mind, or awaken a painful thought about thy children—for they are Yorick's—and Yorick is thy friend for ever!—Adieu, adieu, adieu!

P. S. Remember, that hope shortens all journeys, by sweetening them—so sing my little stanza on the subject, with the devotion of an hymn, every morning when thou risest, and thou wilt eat thy breakfast with more comfort for it.

Blessings, rest, and Hygeia go with thee! may'st thou soon return, in peace and affluence, to illumine my night! I am, and shall be, the last to deplore thy loss, and will be the first to congratulate and hail thy return.

FARE THEE WELL!"

VI. *Village Memoirs: in a Series of Letters between a Clergyman and his Family in the Country, and his Son in Town.* 3s. Davies.

The persons concerned in this literary cor-

respondence, are, Mr. Paulet, a clergyman unknown in the world, and unknown to all but men like himself—the latter part of his life he read mankind chiefly in his study; for it was his unhappy fate, whenever he wished to take a wider range, to experience little more than their falsehood or infidelity. His son, by becoming a private tutor in town, for a while, afforded him frequent opportunities of hearing what follies were most predominant; which he very sensibly exposes—and from his letters, we trace the decent sobriety of the character of the old English gentleman, compared with the inflated maxims of the modern Indian nabob innovator. The daughter's correspondence likewise is instructive, as it affords some remarkable instances of the great changes that in a short time may be brought about from the prevalence of manners over laws, principles, and morality.—The author is a man of taste, and one of his remarks is, That Sterne will be immortal when Rabelais and Cervantes are forgot—they drew their characters from the particular genius of the time—Sterne confined himself to nature only.

VII. *Proceedings of the Governor and Council at Fort William, respecting the Administration of Justice among the Natives in Bengal.* 2s. 6d. Almon.

The governor and council appear to have bestowed in the year 1772, much attention on "a plan for the administration of justice." In forming it, they confined themselves however, with a scrupulous exactness, to the constitutional terms of judicature already established in that province, which they thought best calculated for expediting justice, as well as best adapted to the manners and understandings of the people. The following is a list of the officers of justice, instituted among the natives when under their own arbitrary nabobs.

First. The Nazim, as supreme magistrate, presides personally in the trials of capital offenders, and holds a court every Sunday, called the Rôz Adawlut.

Second. The Dewan, is the supposed magistrate for the decision of such causes as relate to real estates, or property in land, but seldom exercises this authority in person.

Third. The Darogo, Adawlut al Aalea, is properly the deputy of the Nazim; he is the judge of all matters of property, excepting claims of land and inheritance; he also takes cognizance of quarrels, frays and abusive names.

Fourth. The Darogo Adawlut Dewannee, or deputy of the Dewan, is the judge of property in land.

Fifth. The Phoujdar is the officer of the police, the judge of all crimes not capital; the proofs of these last are taken before him, and reported to the Nazim for his judgement and sentence upon them.

Sixth. The Câzee is the judge of all claims of

of inheritance and succession; he also performs the ceremonies of weddings, circumcision, and funerals.

Seventh. The Mohtesib has cognizance of drunkenness, and of the vending of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs, and the examination of false weights and measures.

Eighth. The Mustee is the expounder of the law. *Memorandum,* The Câzee is assisted by the Mustee and Mohtesib in his court: after hearing the parties and evidences, the Mustee writes the fettwa, or the law applicable to the case in question, and the Câzee pronounces judgement accordingly. If either the Câzee or Mohtesib disapprove of the fettwa, the cause is referred to the Nazim, who summons the Ijlafs, or general assembly, consisting of the Câzee, Mustee, Mohtesib, the Darogos of the Adawlut, the Moulavies, and all the learned in the law, to meet and decide upon it. Their decision is final.

Ninth. The Canongos are the registers of the lands. They have no authority, but causes of land are often referred to them for decision, by the Nazim, or Dewan, or Darog of the Dewannee.

Tenth. The Cootwall is the peace officer of the night, dependent on the Phoujdaree.

We are presented also with part of a code of the Mahometan and Gentoo laws, which was drawn out to serve as a guide to the new courts of justice—Our readers will be pleased with the explanation of the *eight forms of marriage* among that people.

I. Berameh, so called, when a man has, with much entreaty and respect, prevailed upon a person of worth and consequence to marry his daughter, and, upon that account, the father gives her very handsome nuptial presents at the celebration of the marriage.

II. Deeyb, so called, when the Juk is first performed; the Juk is, when they pitch a tent upon a select spot of ground, and make a fire there, then, sprinkling the fire with Ghee, utter some particular prayers to the deities; for the Duchneh of this ceremony they adorn their daughter with fine ornaments and handsome clothes, and give her in marriage to the Brahmin; the Duchneh is that present which a man gives to a Brahmin, whom he has procured to pray for him; in this case, the daughter is in lieu of the present.

III. Ash, so called, when the parents of a girl receive one bull and one cow from the bridegroom, on his marrying their daughter.

IV. Kandehrub, so called, when a man and woman, of their own accord, and by consent, interchange their belts, or string of flowers, and both make agreement, in some hidden place, to be man and wife.

V. Perajaput, so called, when the parents of a girl, upon her marriage, say to the son-

in-law, whatever act of religion you perform, let our daughter be united in the performance of it with you; and the son-in-law assents to this.

VI. Ashore, so called, when a man, at his wedding, gives money to the mother and father of the girl whom he marries, and also gives something to the girl herself.

VII. Râkhus, so called, when a man marries the daughter of any one whom he has overcome in battle.

VIII. Peishach, so called, when a man, before marriage, coming in the dress and appearance of a woman, debauches a girl, and afterwards the mother and father of that girl marry her to this person.

VIII. *Kien Long. A Chinese Imperial Eclogue, inscribed to the Author of an Heroic Epistle to Sir Wm. Chambers, Knt. 18. A. mon.*

A severe satyr on some great personages. Much on sad subjects ran the monarch's strain. Of cares and clamours that disturb'd his reign. How bold Ko-taus their rude memorials brought, How wanton bards their base invectives wrought.

A favourite mandarin, to soothe his breast, thus addressed him,

Speak, and your boroughs shall addresses send—
And all your glad *Che-foes* before you bend—
Your duteous slave *Xan-lin* has prov'd for you
That one true patriot *China* never knew;
Of all the bawling, all the scribbling tribe,
Each has his price, if you vouchsafe to bribe—
Then from your thought chase cares of state
away,

Amuse with arts and sciences the day.
—In blooming *Twen's* jasmîn bow'rs,
With lords and ladies *quile* away your hours
Or palaces design, or pictures move,
Or wond'rous pow'rs of clocks and windmill
prove;
Or all your curious cabinets review,
With trinkets fraught of beauteous shape
and hue;

There *Pingebou's* boxes meet your ravisht eyes
There *Vrangti's* watches of minutest size
These rival artists, for your favour try,
But not with you in excellence they vie;
For your own hand, with skill beyond compare,
Turn'd those gold buttons you delight to wear
They for their works may paltry pension
claim,

But you by yours acquire immortal fame.

IX. *A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, on January 30th 1775. By the Lord Bishop of Worcester. Robson.*

If the public are to form their opinion of the political principles of the court and parliament by the 30th of January sermon preached

* I have been informed, that one of these watches was placed on a finger ring, in the manner of a seal; and that another of them was scarcely one third of an inch in diameter. ANONYMOUS

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reached before the two houses, which hath been generally esteemed a good rule and standard, the reigning system, by this sermon, *tyranny*. His lordship seems to be ignorant of the history of the unhappy times of Charles and of the state of parties in that period. The following, however, is a very just observation — "The treasons and rebellions which harassed a neighbouring kingdom, before its union with our own, with the frequent deposition and murder of its kings, shew manifestly, how little princes or their subjects profit by unwarrantable pretensions on the part of the crown."

X. *Treat V. The respective Pleas and Arguments of the Mother Country and of the Colonies distinctly set forth; and the Impossibility of a Compromise of Differences, &c.* By Josiah Tucker, D. D. Dean of Gloucester. 1s. 6d.

This tract is greatly inferior in point of merit to the others which proceeded from the same reverend person. The dean's treatment of the members of the American general congress is out of character—we should be sorry to see him in old age bowing the knee to any *idol*. A total separation from the northern colonies, is our author's scheme, and he says, is the only eligible measure for the mother country to pursue — "Surrender them up, declaring them to be so many free and independent states, or the people of Great Britain will become their tributaries and vassals."

XI. *American Independence, the Interest and Glory of Great Britain, &c.* 1s. 6d. Wilkie.

This writer hath advanced many solid arguments in defence of his favourite object, "American independence," in the point of taxation. He recommends a general treaty between Great Britain and America, and an act of the whole legislature, declaring all the American colonies to be "a free and independent state."

The following are his reflections on the Quebec act. "By the accounts of its ablest advocates, the avowed principles of the act are to check as much as possible all population in the upper and interior country at the back of the colonies. This general policy I heartily condemn. Provided Great Britain had no people to spare, for sending out colonies to occupy that desolate country, I see no right she had to hinder the American states from so doing, except by voluntary agreement between her and them, unless she claim a power of counteracting God's blessing to mankind. 'Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it.' But notwithstanding it is the language of this act, 'that immense tracts of the earth shall remain desert and unpeopled, in order that the British parliament may maintain an usurped sovereignty over a mul-

titude of populous nations, beyond one of the grand watery divisions of the globe; yet, in the end, it will prove to have no more virtue in it, towards stemming the overflowings of the colonies, than had the royal mandate of the wise Canutus, when, in order to confound his evil counsellors, he magisterially forbade the swelling tide of the ocean to approach his feet. A chain of feeble forts in a wilderness, or the pronouncing this wilderness to be part of the province of Quebec, will form a mighty barrier truly, against the swarms that will one day pour westward, from the too populous states upon the sea coast."

"In framing the Quebec act, it were much to have been desired, that none of the other colonies had been so much as thought of, it might then, perhaps, have breathed pure wisdom and benevolence; but, having interwoven it in that fatal policy, which is daily sowing the seeds of discord between Great Britain and America, I am inclined to think, it is justly censurable in a high degree; and that it is far less beneficial to the Canadians than it ought to be; although it may be very true, that they are at present incapable of receiving all the rights and privileges, and the full liberty of British subjects, yet that will be no justification of us, for entailing on their posterity so much servitude to an arbitrary power, as by this act is vested in the governor and council; all at the appointment of the crown during pleasure. To have had an assembly, wherein the people should have been represented, they had an undoubted right; to deny it them is tyrannical, and a mere evasion, to insinuate the impracticability of such a plan."

For the sake of Britons on both sides of the Atlantic equally; for the sake of the Canadians, and for the sake of freedom's holy cause universally, I sincerely hope, that a little reflection on an end so abominable, "to support a tottering tyranny over the ancient colonies, by erecting an arbitrary government in Quebec, and the still more abominable means, will dispose our legislators to retrieve, ere it be too late, such an unconstitutional and alarming step."

XII. *Remarks on the Patriot, including some Hints respecting the Americans; with an Address to the Electors of Great Britain,* 1s. Richardson.

These remarks are very sensible, judicious, and spirited, and the pensioned author of the Patriot is laid very low. Our remarker observes, that for Dr. J—n to pretend that the real cause of Mr. Wilkes's exclusion, was his moral, and not his political character, is to insult common understanding, and every man hath sufficient reason, from the precedent, till the vote is rescinded, to think himself in danger. In his address to the electors, he cautions them to beware that their good form of

of government becomes not a form without a spirit. We submit the following extract as a specimen of the writer's style, &c.

"Whenever the period shall arrive, may that period be recorded in some remote part of the yet unfolded volumes of history! wherein a British monarch shall have a house of peers of his own creation, and a house of commons of his own procuring, consequently, both at his own devotion; that is to say, whenever the monarchical, aristocratical and democratical parts of the constitution, which should be kept for ever separate as a cheek upon each other, shall unhappily be united, and act together as one man; whenever the extension of conquest and of commerce shall have multiplied, almost to infinitude, the number of the servants of government; whenever the principal of your property shall be vested in loans to your rulers, who must tax every necessary of life with one hand, to pay you the interest of it with the other; and whenever the luxuries of the great shall oblige them to subsist on the spoils of the publick: then the net is spread, the fetters are forged, the power is obtained, and nothing but the will is wanting to enslave you. If from this state of deplorable abjection you ever are preserved, on your own virtue alone depends your preservation. You must unite, heart and hand, in exerting fortitude superior to all possible discouragement, in legal assertion of your rights and privileges: you must labour, without intermission, till you have recovered the lost ground which the constant attrition of the stream of power has imperceptibly deducted from the shores of liberty: you must petition, and petition, and remonstrate, till you have obtained a peerage act, and a place and pension act, to stand as eternal barriers between the executive and the legislative members of your political system; and you must, without reluctance, resign your pretensions to authority over countries far more extensive than your own. You may recollect, that no empire long subsisted, whose original domain was inferior to its acquired appendages; the power of MACEDON was annihilated in the conquests of ALEXANDER; and ROME sunk beneath the weight of her own provinces."

XIII. *A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord Camden on the Bill for restraining the Trade and Fishery of the four Provinces of New England.* 1s. Bew.

The letter writer appears to be a cunning man of Poole, who will have some profit by cutting off the New Englanders from interfering in the fishery, and consequently in the Spanish markets. His own goods will doubtless sell better, though thousands may perish by it.

PUBLICATIONS THIS MONTH

Besides those that have been reviewed,

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

A Speech, intended to have been delivered in the House of Commons, in support of the Petition from the General Congress at Philadelphia. By the Author of "An appeal to the Justice and Interests of Great Britain." 1s. 6d. Almon.

The Substance of the Evidence on the Petition presented to the Hon. House of Commons by the West-India Planters and Merchants, as it was introduced and summed up by Mr. Glover, on Thursday March 16. 1s. Cadell.

HISTORY.

A short Tour in the Midland Counties of England; performed in the Summer of 1772. Together with an Account of a similar Excursion undertaken September 1774. 1s. 6d. Bew.

Cursor's Remarks, made in a Tour through some of the Northern parts of Europe, particularly Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Petersburg. By Nathaniel Wraxall, jun. 1s. Cadell.

MEDICAL.

An Essay on the Pestilential Fever of Sydenham, commonly called the Gaol, Hospital, Ship and Camp Fevers. By William Grant, M. D. 3s. Cadell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Philosophical Commerce of Arts designed as an Attempt to improve Arts, Trade, and Manufactures. By W. Lewis. M. B. F. R. S. 1l. 5s. Baldwin.

Liberal Opinions upon Animals, Men, and Providence. In which are introduced Anecdotes of a Gentleman, &c. By Courtney Melmoth, 2 vols. 5s. Bew.

Logic by Question and Answer; containing an Explanation of all the Terms commonly made use of in that Science, and the Definitions illustrated by proper Examples. Baldwin.

An Essay on the Force of Imagination With an Ode to Charity. 1s. Caveston.

POETRY.

Infancy. A Poem. Book the Second. By Hugh Downman, M. D. 1s. Kearsly.

RELIGIOUS.

Observations on several Passages in the Book of Proverbs; with two Sermons. By Thomas Hunt, D. D. F. R. and A. S. Rivington.

A few Strictures on the Confessional wherein some material inconsistencies in the principles of that celebrated performance are pointed out. 1s. Payne.

The Church Members Directory, or Gospel Church described, &c. 2s. Bell.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

LORD CLARE on his bad Verses to the
QUEEN—with his good IRISH Stuff.

WHEN lords prick forth upon the
plain,

and seize the Pegasean mane,
to hold them on;—for those who ride ill;
can't keep their seats and guide the bridle.
You my lord, the muse's cull,
can ride upon an Irish bull;

and in your hand—can bring serene;

present for a British queen.

Thrice happy lord—who dare present

such, an Irish compliment.

to those who won't allow you sense;

virtue lies in impudence.

I declare the satire's crude

one, whom nature form'd not rude:

blest in all the lib'ral arts,

the smoothest manners, greatest parts.

since th' manufacture of thy muses,

only fit for certain uses,

you sure my lord did right enough,

with rhymes to give some better stuff;

the compliment had felt a fracture,

there had been no manufacture;

besides your verse, for then indeed

the queen had been oblig'd to read.

While maids of honour now are prating,

and other ladies are in waiting;

you can with ease enjoy her snuff,

condemn the verse, and praise the stuff.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE POWER OF BEAUTY.

On the Mayoralty of Mr. WILKES.

A Letter from London to a friend in the
Country.

I.

OH, what monstrous fights I've
seen!

can't mean either king or queen,

But something far more rare;

was not museum, or the abbey,

th' wax-work faith, or ought so shabby;

But patriot Wilkes—Lord Mayor.

II.

you know, there has been charming sport,
between the city and the court,

A very gallant fight:

that honest Jack—he beat his foes,

sent Sylva's notes, and Horne's old clothes,

And was both wrong and right.

III.

the patriots tell one such a story,

know not hardly whig from tory,

April 1775.

'Tis such a mighty maze:

There's master Grieve—and dep'ty Judd,

And dep'ty Fouch as thick as mud;

And they have each their praise.

IV.

But faith it is not my intention,

Their city squabbles here to mention;

And call them rogue and rascal;

For did I turn a Billingsgate,

And thus rebuke—profane, and rate,

'Twould be like Dr. M——l.

V.

You've heard of him—he's highly fam'd;

The pestle-patriot he is nam'd,

A glister pipe of pray'rs,

Which with his physick he doth mix,

And taken with his politicks,

Will get you kick'd down stairs.

VI.

But Townsend, Oliver, and Harley,

Of them I'll hold no further parley:

They're rotten paltry fellows;

Egad they've neither head or heart,

They're not so sav'ry as a f—t,

Though windy quite as bellows.

VII.

There's Kennet too that man of mettle,

Who, by the steam of a tea-kettle,

Rose quickly like a hell-hell;

And being a man of honour too,

He pleads for the St. James's crew,

And takes a house in Pall-mall.

VIII.

But to the eating—that's the plan,

Which pleases ev'ry alderman:

But here was not enough:

How should it be!—when none omit,

To clear out with a tight vomit,

That they the more may stuff.

IX.

But poor Lord Mayor look'd very ill,

As though he'd had a wicked pill,

Was pale—nor squinting feign'd:

No bear, just from a baiting ta'en,

E'er sunk beneath his dangling chain,

Or Lovell—tho' just catch'd.

X.

However, all to dinner went,

Nobles and gentry—cent per cent,

And ladies fair and pretty;

Dress'd in their jewels and their silks,

In honour of the patriot Wilkes,

More than the dirty city.

D 4

XI. But

XI.

But one I saw, a very queen,
For such another I've not seen,
A very *rara avis*;
Such lips, such teeth, and such a nose,
With cheeks just like a cabbage rose,
O! *utrum horum maius*.

XII.

But lord such mischief she did there,
They left their victuals for to stare,
And well indeed they might:
For had they not her beauties seen,
We had at short allowance been,
They'd eaten out of spite.

XIII.

O lord, she was so sweet and nice,
Her eyes dissolv'd the very ice,
Which came most opportune;
For had it not been cold and chill,
Our hearts had all been on the grill,
And burnt to cinders soon.

XIV.

She cou'd not speak, or smile, or walk,
But she was all the praise and talk,
From constable to mayor:
I thought they ne'er would end their praising,
Aldermen drop'd their custard, gazing,
And fell o'er bench and chair.

XV.

Ah! beauty's a bewitching thing,
To alderman as well as king,
Tho' 'tis not George's case;
Long he hath gaz'd and long he may,
He'll not be envied by the gay,
For Graham's taste of face.

XVI.

She was herself—a peerless sun,
By which we rose and were undone;
She gave celestial light:
For when she in the ball room came,
Her beauties beam'd an heavenly flame;
When she withdrew, 'twas night.

LE SERMON SANS FIN.

Conte par Monsieur De la CONDAMINE.

CERTAIN prêcheur, par sa longueur
extrême,
Lassa les gens; l'auditoire s'endort;
On se réveille, on voit qu'il n'est encor
Qu'au premier point: on étoit en Carême:
On veut dîner, on défile & l'on sort.
Le Sacrificateur reste & se récomforte:
Il boit un coup, mange du pain béni,
Puis va chercher les clefs & les apporte.
Il faut, dit-il, mon père, que je sorte:
Voici les clefs; quand vous aurez fini,
Vous voudrez bien fermer la porte.

BOUT-RIMES.

Proposés à un Vieillard par trois Dames.

MESDAMES, j'aime encor: je suis
donc encor
Sans cesse après vos cœurs, mon cœur court au

Depuis le tems que ce cœur
Trois cœurs pour lui ne sont pas
N. B. We shall be obliged to any of our corre-
spondents for translations of these pieces.

EPIGRAM.

On a bad Servant but a good Nurse.

SAYS Dick to his friend—I'd turn May
away,
She hath not a quality worthy her pay:
No says he I will not—I shan't get such an-
other,
For she constantly nurs'd both my father
and mother;
That's my view to discharge her—would you
keep your breath,
As she nurs'd both your father and mother to
death.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

An INVITATION to MARGATE.

THE day now opens with a morning fair,
And Speller's boarders to the sea repair;
With heavy hearts and sleepy heads they go,
Seeming to care not, if they bath'd or no:
But now inevitable they see their fate
On that unerring record, *Surfscen's* slate.
Now cries the Doctor, learn'd in bathing laws,
"Ye willing bathers come and take your
cloaths."

Dear boasting Doctor! tho' you seem so stout,
No willing bather comes more willing out.

See—slow and thoughtful, they approach the
block,

And summon all their courage for the shock;
Among the rest, the tender *Flora* goes
Watching the sea, as up the steps it flows,
"Indeed I cannot, cannot bathe," she cries;
Then from the steps in timid haste she flies:
And now returning with reluctant pace
Pale horror pictur'd in her beauteous face,
Sees not the smiling guide in ambush lay;
Ah! now she seizes on her trembling prey,
Vain are her weak attempts, herself to save,
Deep she immerses in the briny wave.

But now she rises, sees her danger o'er,
Affects to laugh at what she fear'd before:
Wishes to bathe again—pretends to spurn
At woman's fears,—to-morrow shall she
learn

That with their *cause* the same effects re-
So the rough sailor when he's safe on shore,
Forgets the dangers he escap'd before;
But when again at sea, the thoughtless elf
Dreads the impending storm—and wonders at
himself.

Thus are our passions with exactness weigh'd
As hope arises, all our fears are laid:

As either passion weakens in the scale,
In just proportion t'other shall prevail.
The clock strikes nine—now *Speller's* boarders
meeting

With smirking faces bow—each other greeting:
And now the Doctor having drunk salt water,
The girls affect to wonder what he's after.
Nor roll nor tea he values of a farthing,
But quits them both for *Speller's* pleasant
garden.

Breakfast now over—how they pass their time,
How some write prose, and others wretched
rhyme!

How various minds to various parts resort,
How some the rooms prefer, and some the
sort:

All this, and more than this, in verse I'd
bring,

If writing verses was an easy thing:
If as of old the muses would indite,
And poets need learn nothing—but to write.
Was this the case, old volumes I'd rehearse,
Philosophy I'd teach—and all in verse.

But now, alas! should poets never write
But when capricious muses will indite:
In helpless expectation wait their leisure
To dictate sentiment, and rhyme, and measure;
Longing for lines those fickle jades have made,
Starved must our poets be, and lost their trade.

Hark! how *Cadogan* speaks—he tells ye truth:
Hear him ye *sensualist*—old age—and youth.

'Ye Margate bathers, and ye drinkers too,
'Wou'd ye my plan of health in truth pursue,
'Wou'd ye a trial to the waters give,
'Mark me ye eaters!—be temperate and live.
'Ye pamper'd wretches who from London
came, [lame;

'Ye murderers of yourselves, ye sick and
'Ye traitors to your king, and this lost nation,
'Curst with that load of life—a complication!
'In tavern luxuries no longer stay,
'Tis reason calls you, reason points the way;
'Eastward direct thy steps—but do't with care—
'Explore the clearest way to *Diggs's* square:

* This fashion is just imported from France.

'A boarding house there is, well known of
yore,

'*Speller's* tis now, 'twas *Diggs's* heretofore.
'From me she learns her culinary art,
'Cooks by my book—has every page by heart.
'Your health her study, temperance all her aim,
'No flaming gravies e'er from *Speller* came,
'Nor turtle feasts, nor soups, nor hot chyan,
'Shall e'er beguile you from my temperate
'plan.

'Variety!—of health the greatest bane,
'No Margate boarders must of this complain.
'Old England's staple here is often seen,
'Two legs of mutton boil'd—a neck between,
'Feeding too much on these I heard her say
'She thought it best to take one leg away:"
'And since, I'm told—to give a farther check
'In spite of hungry looks—she's mov'd the
'neck.

'No longer stay,
'But haste away,
'Ye invalids that can,
'I assure you,
'She shall cure you,
'And finish what I began.'

On the PREPOSTEROUS Fashion of the LA-
DIES wearing HIGH PLUMES of FEAT-
HERS in their HEADS.

CAPRICIOUS, airy, feather race!
(For sex, alas! is fled,)

Say what has martializ'd each grace,
And cockatoo'd each head.

Can nodding plumes, the warrior's meed,
Give softness to the eye?
Or think ye Cupid is decreed,
To take his stand so high?

To Gallia * then return this toy,
Gallia who sent it hither,
Left fame might tell this truth with joy,
"Each head's much lighter than its fea-
ther."

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30.

ADVICE is received of a smart
shock of an earthquake at
Martinico, which has ruined
the fortifications in that island,
and done other considerable da-
mage.

SATURDAY, April 1.

A letter from Philadelphia mentions, that
a number of vessels belong to Montego Bay,
in Jamaica, which have for some time past

followed the practice of cutting wood on
Cuba, were surprized by a Spanish vessel
fitted out for that purpose, who made prizes
of nine sloops and schooners.

MONDAY 3.

The following is a copy of a letter sent
from a general officer in America, to a no-
bleman in high office here, dated Boston,
January 27.

"My Lord,

"We have information often from the
country, that the towns in this province
become more divided, notwithstanding the

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en.

endeavours used to keep up their enthusiasm; and the tyranny and oppressive acts exercised against persons deemed friends of government, has driven them in several places to combine together for their mutual defence. Where the majority in a township have been averse to their measures, the faction have employed their adherents in neighbouring towns, to join, and form bodies sufficient to force them, by numbers, to sign recantations, which has been attended generally with violence and ill usage. The town of Marshfield, with part of that of Scituate, having been lately under terrors of that kind, from the threats of their neighbours, for having formed some associations amongst themselves, applied to me for protection; and I have sent a detachment of 100 men to their relief. It is the first instance of an application to government for assistance, which the faction has ever tried to persuade the people they would never obtain, but be left to themselves.

"Governor Wentworth has acquainted me of a quantity of tea burnt by the populace of Portsmouth, and that the magistrates have not support sufficient to enable them to apprehend any of the people concerned in the attack of Fort William and Mary, or keep them safe in jail after commitment, and desires that two regiments may be stationed at Portsmouth. No quarters are yet prepared for them, nor am I informed how they are to be quartered; and I must send an officer to the governor to settle those matters with him, previous to the moving any troops.

"People are waiting determinations from home, which will probably make great alterations in proceedings here."

THURSDAY 6.

Yesterday, pursuant to public notice, a common hall was held at Guildhall, when, about a quarter after one, the Lord Mayor came upon the hustings, and opened the court with the following speech:

"Gentlemen of the livery,

"It would ill become me on this important day to take up much of your time. I very readily complied with the request of several respectable fellow citizens to call this common hall, from every feeling of justice and humanity to our persecuted brethren in America, and the fatal consequences I foresee of the violent proceedings now carrying on, which must so deeply affect the prosperity, not only of this, the first commercial city in the world, but likewise the whole kingdom. I will only, gentlemen, beg leave to read to you from your own records on this subject, the words of a petition from this metropolis to both houses of parliament long before the present unhappy contest between the mother country and her American colonies began; so long ago as the year 1739.

"The citizens of London are too deeply

interested in whatever affects the trade of this nation, not to express the utmost anxiety for the welfare of that only source of our riches. The petitioners apprehend, that the trade from these his majesty's kingdoms to his American colonies is of the utmost importance, and almost the only profitable trade this nation now enjoys unrivalled by others.

"If, gentlemen, the trade to our American colonies near 40 years ago, was, according to the declared opinion of this metropolis, of such importance, the amazing entries for several late years made in the books of the custom-house, which are almost daily before your eyes, will best demonstrate to what an immense magnitude it is since grown. Such an object surely calls for our most earnest, unwearied attention and regard. Whatever your determinations may be, you may be assured of the hearty concurrence of your chief magistrate."

His lordship concluded with proposing that a humble petition and remonstrance be presented to his majesty. The petition was then read and agreed to, and the sheriffs ordered to wait on his majesty, to know when he would be pleased to receive the same.

Mr. Saxby then came forward, and moved, that the thanks of the Lord-Mayor, aldermen, and livery, be given to Lord Chatham for his conciliatory plan to settle the above grievances. The thanks were also voted to those lords, and the members of the House of Commons, who defended the American cause, which resolutions were ordered to be inserted in the public papers, and then the court broke up.

A motion was made and carried, for thanks to be given to the Lord-Mayor, for his laudable conduct on the above occasion.

The aldermen present, besides the Lord-Mayor, were Bull, Sawbridge, Lewes, Plomer, and Newnham.

Yesterday a sturgeon seven feet ten inches long, weighing one hundred three quarters and seven pounds, was caught in the Thames, near Brentford, and brought by the water bailiff to the mansion-house, as a present to the Lord Mayor, which his lordship sent immediately to his majesty. It is said that according to ancient custom the first sturgeon caught in every mayoralty has always been sent as a present to the king.

The city marshals have now received orders from the Lord-Mayor to attend every market-day at Smithfield, to see that no iniquitous practices are carried on, and not suffer the drovers to behave barbarously to the cattle; and if they find any offending, to take them into custody.

MONDAY 10.

On Friday night last, the Lord-Mayor had a grand route at the Mansion-house, which was honoured with the presence of a great number of persons of quality of both sexes; among whom were the duchess of Rich-

775.

Richmond, Lord and Lady Abingdon, lady Hertford, Lady Hume, a Polish Prince, Lord Mountmorres, Lord Mahon, Sir George Sackville, Edmund Burke, Esq. &c. also aldermen Algil, Turner, Bull, Halifax, Sawbridge, Lewes, Plomer, Thomas, Hayley, Newnham, Hart, and the family of alderman Shakespear. The ball was opened about nine o'clock, and the dancing continued till near three the next morning, when the visitants departed, greatly pleased with the elegance and regularity of the entertainment. It is said that the whole company consisted of near 1000 persons.

TUESDAY II.

Yesterday the right hon. the lord mayor, some of the aldermen, the sheriffs, with a committee of the livery of the city of London, waited on his majesty (being introduced by the right hon. the earl of Hertford, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household) with the following address, remonstrance, and petition, [see April 6.] which was read by John Weller, Esq.

To the KING's most excellent Majesty.

"We your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of the city of London, beg leave to approach your throne, and to declare our abhorrence of the measures which have been pursued, and are now pursuing, to the oppression of our fellow subjects in America. These measures begin with all the consequences which can harm a free and commercial people.

"A deep, and perhaps fatal wound to commerce, the ruin of manufactures, the diminution of the revenue, and consequent increase of taxes, the alienation of the colonies, and the blood of your majesty's subjects.

"But your petitioners look with less horror at the consequences than at the purpose of these measures. Not deceived by the specious pretence of calling despotism dignity, they plainly perceive that the real purpose is to establish arbitrary power over all America.

"Your petitioners conceive the liberties of the whole to be inevitably connected with those of every part of an empire founded on the common rights of mankind: they cannot therefore observe, without the greatest concern and alarm, the constitution fundamentally violated in any part of your majesty's dominions. They esteem it an essential, unalterable principle of liberty, the source and security of all constitutional rights, that no part of the dominion can be taxed without being represented. Upon this great, leading principle they most ardently wish to see their fellow subjects in America secured in what their humble petition to your majesty prays for—peace, liberty, and safety. Subordination in commerce, under which the colonies have always cheerfully acquiesced, is, they conceive, all that this country ought in justice to require. From this subordination such advantages flow, by all the profits of their

commerce centering here, as fully compensate this nation for the expence incurred, to which they also contribute in men and money for their defence and protection during a general war; and in their provincial wars they have manifested their readiness and resolution to defend themselves. To require more of them would for this reason derogate from the justice and magnanimity, which have been hitherto the pride and character of this country.

"It is therefore with the deepest concern, that we have seen the sacred security of representation in their assemblies wrested from them, the trial by jury abolished, and the odious powers of excise extended to all cases of revenue: the sanctuary of their houses laid open to violation at the will and pleasure of every officer and servant of the customs; the dispensation of justice corrupted, by rendering their judges dependent for their seats and salaries on the will of the crown; liberty and life rendered precarious by subjecting them to be dragged over the ocean, and tried for treason or felony here, where the distance making it impossible for the most guiltless to maintain his innocence, must deliver him up a victim to ministerial vengeance; soldiers and others in America have been instigated to shed the blood of the people, by establishing a mode of trial which holds out impunity for such murder. The capital of New England has been punished with unexampled rigour, untried and unheard, involving the innocent and the suspected in one common and inhuman calamity; chartered rights have been taken away without any forfeiture proved, in order to deprive the people of every legal exertion against tyranny of their rulers; the habeas corpus act, and trial by jury have been suppressed, and French despotic government, with the Roman catholic religion, have been established by law over an extensive part of your majesty's dominions in America; dutiful petitions for redress of these grievances from all your majesty's American subjects have been fruitless.

"To fill up the measure of these oppressions, an army has been sent to enforce them.

"Superadded to this, measures are now planned, upon the most merciless policy, of starving our fellow subjects into a total surrender of their liberties, and an unlimited submission to arbitrary government.

"These grievances have driven your majesty's faithful subjects to despair, and compelled to have recourse to that resistance, which is justified by the great principles of the constitution; actuated by which, at the glorious period of the Revolution, our ancestors transferred the imperial crown of these realms from the popish and tyrannical race of the Stuarts, to the illustrious and protestant House of Brunswick.

"Your petitioners are persuaded that these measures originate in the secret advice of men who

who are enemies equally to your majesty's title, and the liberties of your people; that your majesty's ministers carry them into execution by the same fatal corruption which has enabled them to wound the peace, and violate the constitution of this country. Thus they poison the fountain of publick security, a formidable instrument of arbitrary power.

"Your petitioners do therefore most earnestly beseech your majesty to dismiss immediately, and for ever from your councils these ministers and advisers, as the first step towards a full redress of those grievances which alarm and afflict your whole people. So shall peace and commerce be restored, and the confidence and affection of all your majesty's subjects be the solid supporters of your throne. Signed by order, WILLIAM RIX.

To which address, remonstrance, and petition, his majesty was pleased to return the following answer.

"It is with the utmost astonishment that I find any of my subjects capable of encouraging the rebellious disposition which unhappily exists in some of my colonies in North America: having entire confidence in the wisdom of my parliament, the great council of the nation, I will steadily pursue those measures which they have recommended for the support of the constitutional rights of Great Britain, and the protection of the commercial interests of my kingdoms."

FRIDAY 14.

The following is said to be a copy of a letter sent on Wednesday by the lord chamberlain of his majesty's household to the lord mayor of the city of London.

"My lord, I am ordered by his majesty to acquaint your lordship, as chief magistrate of the city of London, that his majesty will not receive, on the throne, any address, remonstrance, or petition, of the lord mayor and aldermen, but in their corporate capacity. I am, your lordship's most humble servant,

"St. James's, April 12, 1775. H—d."

TUESDAY 18.

Yesterday the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. went from the Mansion-house to St. Bride's church in the following order: 1. The head marshal. 2. The Bridewell boys. 3. The charity children of Christ's-hospital. 4. The surgeons and apothecaries. 5. The governors. 6. The deputy city marshal, the under marshal, and six footmen in rich liveries. 7. The state coach with the lord mayor and Miss Wilkes as lady mayoress. 8. His lordship's private coach, with three ladies and a gentleman, and three footmen behind. 9. Aldermen Bull, Sawbridge, Thomas and lady, Hayley and lady, in their respective carriages. 10. The town clerk. 11. The two sheriffs, and their ladies. The procession was closed with the two city counsel. The lady mayoress was dressed in rich silk, a maiden's blush, trimmed with a bouquet of diamonds in her bosom.

The entertainment at the Mansion-house is said to have exceeded every thing the citizens have been accustomed to see at their Easter ball. —In the Egyptian hall, where the company dined, was a beautiful piece, painted in an inimitable taste, which, it is said, represented the triumph of Bacchus and Ariadne, in love united with wine. Besides the profusion of wines and eatables, which were remarkably good in their kind, and set off in the greatest elegance, as well as much warmer than commonly is the case at those great dinners; the guests were here presented with another novelty, which had a most pleasing effect, many of Mr. Cox's pieces of mechanism, from the Museum, all in full tune, and which continued their musical movements, during the greatest part of the dinner. The desert was in the same pleasing style, at once great and elegant. In the ball room taste and magnificence prevailed: an emblematical painting at the top exhibited to the eye a beautiful landscape of rural felicity —nymphs and swains tripping over the green and seeming to invite to the sprightly dance these below.

The company were as elegant and ordered as the decorations. The duke of Leinster and the lady mayoress opened the ball; lord Merton danced another minuet with the accomplished daughter of the giver of the feast. Other names of note were lord and lady Abingdon, lady Mary Sherrard, lord Wenman, Mr. Keck, Mr. Trevanion, governor Johnstone, Mr. Colman, Mr. Boswell, Prince Pallavicini the late pope's nephew, Dr. Lardner, aldermen Sawbridge, Hayley, Thomas Newnham, Sir Watkin Lewes, the two sheriffs, &c.

At dinner, Mr. Boswell, who had taken care to secure good room, seeing Mr. Colman in want of a place, called to him and gave him one beside himself, saying, "What it is to have a Scotchman for your friend at Mr. Wilkes's table; a little time after there came a foreign waiter with something for Mr. Boswell talked to him in German, upon which, Mr. Colman wittily observed, "You have certainly mistaken the place to day, I thought I was at the Mansion-house, but must surely be at St. James's, for here is nothing but Germans and Scots."

The dancing of minuets, cotillions, mandes, and country dances, continued till three yesterday morning, and about half an hour after the whole company departed, greatly pleased with the elegance of the entertainment, &c.

The lamps were illuminated in a new taste and by the variety of their colours, disposed in wreaths upon the pilasters, in imitation of the orders of architecture, gave a most pleasing effect to the whole.

FRIDAY 21.

Advice is said to be received from Jamaica that two frigates belonging to admiral Gages

775. A squadron, had fallen in with a Spanish man of war in the West Indies, which had an American snow in company, which she had taken, on pretence of carrying on an illicit trade, which the Spaniard refusing to release, an engagement ensued, and after a few broad sides, the man of war had her masts shot away, when the frigates retook the snow, and carried her with the Spanish officer and the men that were on board to Jamaica.

MONDAY 24.

On Saturday a messenger arrived with some dispatches from the Earl of Chatham, his Majesty's ambassador at the court of Madrid; his orders were to deliver the dispatches into the king's own hands; in consequence of which he set off for Kew, and met his Majesty on the road, returning from thence to town.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Spanish lines before that place had been reinforced by a large body of troops.

MARRIAGES.

April 8. **M**R. Simeon Hoggard, tobaccoist, in the Minories, to Miss Collier, daughter of Capt. Collier, of Mile-end-green. — 12. At Berwick, Henry Lascelles Ord, Esq. to Miss Duff, a near relation of Lord. — 14. At St. James's church, George Chad, of Thursford, in Norfolk, Esq. to Miss Rowles, daughter of John Rowles, Esq. of Kingston, in Surry. — 17. At St. James's church, William Middleton, jun. of Crowland-hall, in the county of Suffolk, Esq. to Miss Harriet Aston, second daughter of Nathaniel Aston, of Bramford-hall in the same county, Esq. — 22. Isaac Guedes, son of Balthazar Guedes, to Miss Moore, of Bethnal-green, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Moore. — 26. Sir John Eykin, Knt. of Eckleton, in Northamptonshire, to Miss Browning, of Smithfield.

DEATHS.

March 30. **T**HE Right Hon. William Lord Boston, Baron of Boston, in the county of Lincoln. His lordship was born in 1707, created a peer by his present Majesty in 1761, and also appointed lord chamberlain to the Princess Dowager of Wales, having been her Royal Highness's chamberlain from the time of her marriage. His lordship married Albinia, daughter of Henry Selwyn, Esq. by whom he had issue Frederick, now Lord Boston. William Henry, and Augusta Georgina Elizabeth, married to Thomas de Grey, Esq. son of the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice de Grey. — April 1. At his lodgings at Deptford, in an advanced age, Mr. Julius Warstone, formerly a purser in the royal navy, reckoned to have died worth 16,000*l.* but was so pe-

nurious, he would not keep any servant, nor allow himself common necessities. His fortune he left to a neighbour, whose wife used to go every day to make his bed. — 3. At Balendean, in Scotland, the Right Hon. Lady Margaret Ogilvie, spouse to Sir John Wedderburne, of Balendean. — 5. At his house in Queen-square, — Cocks, Esq. clerk of the patents. The reversion of his office goes to Robert Willmot, Esq. son of Robert Willmot, Esq. secretary to the Lord Chancellor. — 7. At Pancras, Mr. Cooke, of Fetter-lane, book-binder to the House of Commons. — 11. At his house in Bolton-row, Charles James Downall, Esq. a member of the Irish House of Commons. — 14. Sir Anthony Thomas Abdy, Bart. of Aibyne in Essex, and Chobham in Surry, member of parliament for Knareborough in Yorkshire. He is succeeded in title and estate by his brother, now Sir William Abdy, Bart. a captain in his Majesty's navy. — 16. In Salisbury-street, Dunbar Maxwell, Esq. youngest son of the late Sir William Maxwell, of Monrieth, Bart. and brother to the Dukes of Gordon. — 17. At her house in New Norfolk-street, Lady Gertrude Hotham, sister to the late Earl of Chesterfield; her death was occasioned by one of her ruffles catching fire, which communicated to her cloaths, and burnt her in a shocking manner. — 18. The Rev. Mr. Drake, rector of Chelsea, and of Amesham in Buckinghamshire. — 19. William Lethieulier, Esq. a merchant of this city. — At Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Creed, ironmonger, one of the aldermen of that city. — At Kirkcaldy, Cumberland, the Lady of Joseph Dacre, Esq. and daughter of the late Sir George Flemming, Bart. Bishop of Carlisle. — 20. At Bath, the most honourable William Henry Kerr, Marquis of Lothian, Knight of the most ancient Order of the Thistle, colonel of the 11th regiment of dragoons, and general of his Majesty's forces. He is succeeded in his titles and estate by his eldest son, the Earl of Ancrum, lieutenant-colonel of the 2d troop of grenadier guards.

COUNTRY-NEWS.

Plymouth, March 31.

WE hear from Cawland, that Capt. Caddy, commander of the collectors custom-house lugger, belonging to Falmouth, took off this port a smuggler, with 280 bags of tea, and 30 ankers of brandy; the smuggler fired several blunderbusses at the custom-house smack. This cargo of tea was for the St. Austle mugglers in Cornwall, a most daring gang; three of the freighters were on board.

On Thursday morning sailed all the transports with the troops for America and Ireland.

AME-

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, New England, Feb. 16.

BY authentick advices it appears, that the inhabitants of Maryland are all in motion, forming county meetings, choosing committees of observation to carry into effectual execution, without fear, favour, or partiality, the measures recommended by the grand continental congress;—forming companies to learn the art military;—Anne-Arundel county, including the citizens of Annapolis, had resolved that every person who should refuse to contribute to the purchase of arms and ammunition for the use of that county before the 1st of this instant shall be deemed an enemy to America, and his name published in the Maryland Gazette.—The general assembly of New-Jersey have approved of the proceedings of the continental congress, and unanimously resolved, that James Kinsey, Stephen Crane, William Livingston, John De Hart and Richard Smith, Esqrs. (or any three of them) be their delegates to attend the continental congress to be held at Philadelphia, in May next, instructing them to propose and agree to every reasonable and constitutional measure for the accommodation of the unhappy differences at present subsisting between the mother country and the colonies; and have resolved unanimously, that their thanks be given them for the faithful and judicious discharge of the trust reposed in them at the late continental congress.—At a meeting of 144 deputies, from the several towns in the province of New-Hampshire, on the 25th ult. at Exeter, they unanimously approved of the proceedings of the grand continental congress, returned their thanks to the members of the said congress in general, and to the deputies in particular, for the faithful discharge of their important trusts—delegated John Sullivan and John Longdon,

Esqrs. their members in behalf of that province, to represent them in the ensuing congress to be held at Philadelphia, and voted, that 250l. lawful money be raised for defraying the expence of said members.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A Letter from the episcopal city of Vailzin, in Hungary, mentions, that the mildness of the weather since the 9th, melted the snow on the mountains, the waters from whence ran like so many rivers into the Danube, then covered with ice, which did not break till seven o'clock on the morning of the 15th; after which the water rose so as to be perceived every moment, and very soon overflowed the roads, carrying away (besides large quantities of ice) trees, wood, mills, &c. The islands above this place stoppt the ice, which accumulating formed mountains and impeded the progress of the water, which nevertheless rose slowly, and only inundated some low houses, whose inhabitants had quitted them. On the 16th the ice began to fall, and the violent rising of the waters was so rapid as scarce to be perceived before most of the lower town was laid under water, and the inhabitants had just time to save themselves and children, the water having risen seven or nine feet in half an hour. By the help of 18 boats, which were brought in carts, the people were taken out of their attick stories, and some out of trees, where they had gone for refuge. The waters continued to rise more and more, and swept away all the houses to the barracks, and the great stone bridge without the town was under water; the road on the side of the Danube, and all the houses, were five feet under water. The danger was then universal, and the alarm general, when happily about noon the water began to fall as fast as it had rose. About 70 houses have been carried away.

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Delirium by a young lady—remarks on the Slavery of the Negroes—can did observations on the last circular letter of the Dissenters subscription committee, &c.—Clerus on the Church Liturgy—and an Invocation to Modesty, shall have a place next month.

Academicus concerning improvements in the literary course at Cambridge—A. B.'s anecdote—and the verses signed O, are received.

The List of contested elections, &c. have been deferred to next month, as during the progress of it, all the Petitions that are to be heard for the sessions, will be determined—and our lists will be complete.

Americanus's account of the proceedings of the Virginians was obliged to be postponed on account of its length.

The verses signed S. A. are too imperfect to appear.

The Letter to a gentleman at Versailles on Education, and an address to Harlequin, came too late for insertion in the present, but shall have a place next month.

Ismada's favours shall have due respect paid to them.